THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXXI ATLANTA, GA. SATURDAY, MORNING, DECEMBER 3 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ITINERARY FOR MR. M'KINLEY HAS BEEN MADE

Atlanta Man Presents a Schedule for Southern Journey.

IT IS PARTLY ACCEPTED

President Will Leave Washington One Week from Next Tuesday.

WILL BREAKFAST HERE NEXT DAY

On Thursday He Will Start to Booker Washington's School at Tuskegee, Ala., and May Extend His Journey to Savannah.

By Jos. Ohl.

Washington, December 2.—(Special.)—The president spent some time this evening in the consideration of the plans for his trip to Atlanta. Mr. L. S. Brown, the representative of the Southern railway, who has charge of the preliminaries appertaining to the southern trip, submitted to Secretary Porter this evening a schedule covering not only the trip to Atlanta, but covering also the various points in the south which have sent invitations to the president.

After going over all figures presented carefully, the president determined upon the schedule so far as Atlanta and Tuskegee are concerned, and left the other points still undetermined. He will leave here at between 2 and 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th. That will put him in Atlanta shortly after breakfast on the 14th. He will remain in Atlanta until midnight of the 15th, when his special train will leave the city for the trip to Tuskegee.

The train will move leisurely from Atlanta over into Alabama, reaching the junction, Chehaw, at probably 9 or 10 o'clock the next morning. At Chehaw there will be a change to the narrow gauge road, which runs to Tuskegee. One hour or two will be spent at Booker Washington's school there, and the party will return to the special train in time for dinner.

Beyond this nothing is settled. The president has a very urgent invitation to visit Montgomery, and he is anxious to go to Savannah, if General Lee and his troops are still there. He also has invitations from Huntsville and Camp Force. He regards it essential that he get back here to Washington by Saturday night, if possible, and for that reason it looks as if whatever time he can give to any other points in the south besides Atlanta must be in the nature of very brief flying visits.

NO NEWS FROM THE PORTLAND.

None of the Life Boats Yet Found Gives Friends Slight Hopes.

Orleans, Mass., December 2.—What has become of the remainder of the crew and passengers of the ill-fated Portland is a matter of conjecture.

The fact that none of her lifeboats has yet been found holds out to the agonized relatives and friends a single ray of hope to which they cling tenaciously, but when the real sea which was running at that time is forced upon them they are obliged to acknowledge that the chances of even a single person being saved is indeed slight.

NEW YORK GOES TO HAVANA.

Armored Cruiser Will Proceed to Harbor Where Maine Was Wrecked.

Washington, December 2.—Commodore Philip, at Norfolk, has been ordered to send the New York to Havana immediately. The vessel will start tomorrow.

Upon the arrival of the New York at Havana Admiral Sampson will resume his duties as commander of the north Atlantic squadron and again will hoist his flag on the New York.

Whether or not the Cuban commission will return north on the cruiser will depend on their own wishes.

ROBBING VESSEL IN DISTRESS.

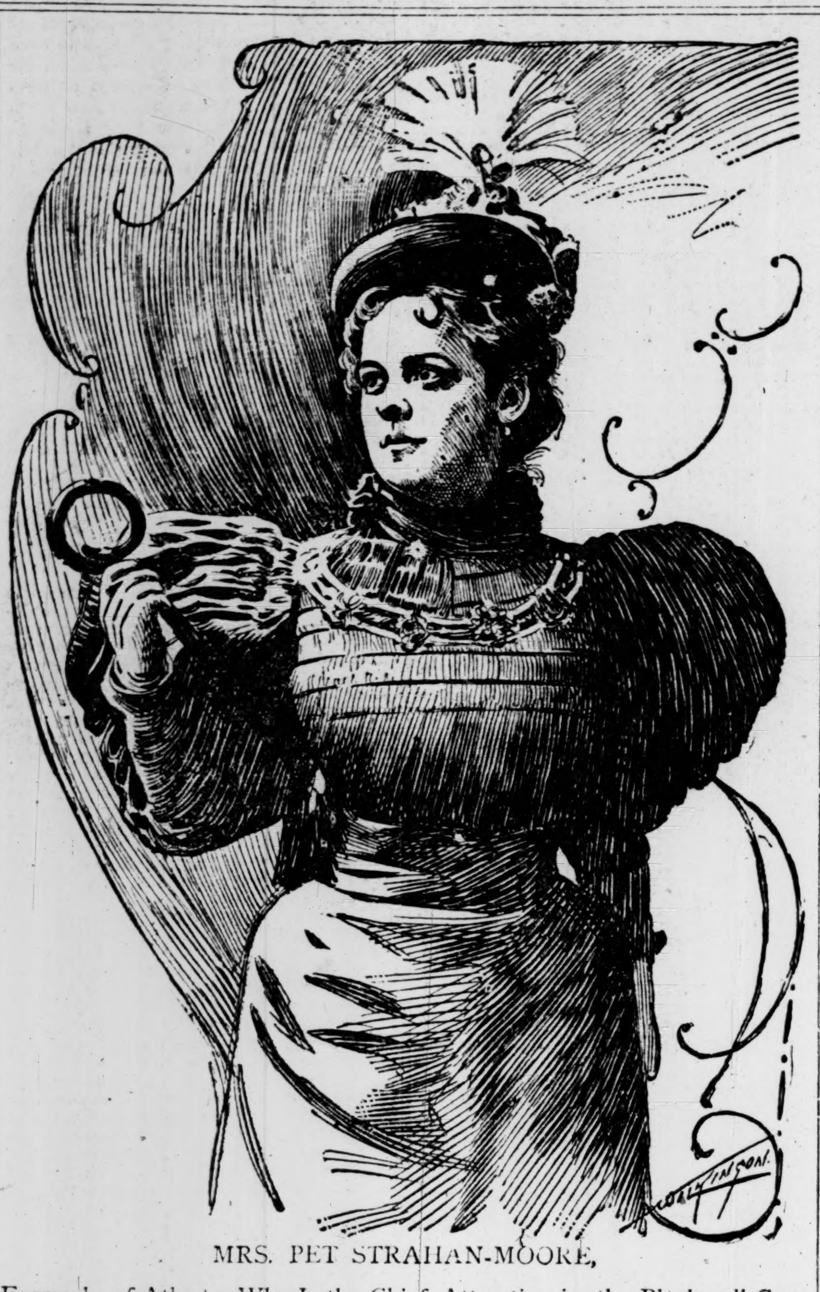
Law Breakers Are Liable To Be Kept in Penal Servitude.

Washington, December 2.—The British Ambassador has furnished the secretary of state with a copy of a notice issued by the government of the Bahamas for the benefit of the inhabitants of the outlying islands to the effect that certain vessels in distress were robbed by divers persons inhabiting the outlying territory in December and January last.

The notice calls attention to the fact that persons committing such acts are guilty of felony, and on conviction are liable to be kept in penal servitude for any term not exceeding fourteen years.

For Permanent Barracks.

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 2.—(Special.)—The Chattanooga chamber of commerce today appointed a committee to prepare a draft of a bill for introduction in congress providing for permanent government barracks at Chickamauga park. A committee will go to Washington and make an effort to have the bill considered early in the session of congress.



MRS. PET STRAHAN-MOORE,

Formerly of Atlanta, Who Is the Chief Attraction in the Blackmail Case Now Being Tried in New York.

CUBANS CALL ON PRESIDENT.

Garcia and His Associates Are Received Only as Citizens.

Washington, December 2.—The members of the Cuban commission, headed by General Garcia, called at the white house at 2:30 o'clock today and were soon ushered into the cabinet room, where they were received by the president.

The meeting, however, was entirely informal and unofficial in character. It lasted an hour and a half.

The meeting of the president was very cordial, but the distinguished Cubans were received as citizens of Cuba and not as having an official status. Nothing could be learned at the white house as to the subjects of the conversation.

Senor Gonzalez de Quesada, who presented General Garcia and the other members of the committee to the president, and acted as interpreter in the conference that followed, said this evening that as the conference was of a private nature it manifestly would be improper to make public any of its details. He was satisfied, he said, that the interview was entirely satisfactory to both the members of the Cuban commission and the president.

This evening Major General Miles, commander of the army, called upon General Garcia at his hotel. His call was unofficial. The two soldiers spent a pleasant half hour together.

DUELS ARE MADE OBLIGATORY.

Cuban Officers Required To Fight Any One Offering Insult.

Havana, December 2.—The executive committee of the Cuban assembly agreed at its last session to make it compulsory upon the part of any Cuban officer insulted by Spanish, American or other officers to challenge the person so insulting to fight a duel.

The measure has two aims, according to the Cubans—first, to "maintain the dignity of the Cuban army," and secondly, "to check the impudence and insolence of many so-called Cuban officers who, without having ever put their courage to a test, having enlisted after the armistice, are swaggering about with Cuban uniforms, endeavoring to offend Spanish officers."

It is learned on good authority that the Cubans have recently secretly acquired quite a formidable armament, the ulterior object of which is not known. It is added that they have purchased over 8,000 rifles within the last ten days. The fact is causing considerable speculation here.

MRS. ABBIE L. MARBLE KILLED.

Aged Sister-in-Law of Late James G. Blaine Meets Violent Death.

Oakland, Cal., December 2.—Mrs. Abbie L. Marble, the aged sister-in-law of the late James G. Blaine, for some time a resident of Fruitvale, met with a tragic death today at San Leand.

She was out driving in a light buggy when the horse took fright and ran away, going through an open gate into an orchard.

A low-hanging limb struck Mrs. Marble in the breast, throwing her from the buggy and killing her instantly. She was seventy years old.

GET REAL ESTATE SWINDLERS.

Members of Worthington Gang Arrested in Philadelphia.

New York, December 2.—George S. Martin, Charles S. Grillo and W. S. Cutler, who are said to be members of the Worthington gang, one of the most notorious gangs of real estate swindlers in the country, were today arrested and locked up in the Tombs on charges of swindling. The police have been after them for over a year.

Each of the men has a long list of aliases and is known by one name or another in nearly every state in the union.

Pearson Will Contest Election.

Raleigh, N. C., December 2.—(Special.)—Information was received here tonight that Congressman Pearson, of the ninth district, has employed counsel to contest the election of W. T. Crawford, and that Calderon Carlisle is one of the counsel. Oliver H. Dockery has employed W. W. Dudley and Mitchener, of Washington, as counsel in this contest of Bellamy's election in the sixth district.

CUBAN SUPREME COURT.

BODY OPENS ITS INITIAL SESSION IN SANTIAGO.

The Occasion Was Made One of Importance and Islanders Are Pleased.

Santiago de Cuba, December 2.—The opening of the recently organized supreme court this morning was an impressive ceremony. Chief Justice Echeverria and the associate justices, prior to the opening, called at the palace, where they were received by General Wood, after which, with General Wood and his aides, they were driven to the supreme court chamber.

General Wood, in a few tactful and forceful words, opened the proceedings, delivering the court, in the name of the United States government, to the chief justice and his associates, and demanding from the public implicit obedience to the court's decisions and decrees.

Chief Justice Echeverria, replying, accepted the judicial offices in the name of Justice, formally recognizing the United States as the supreme power, and declaring that the justices would render justice to rich and poor alike.

The proceedings terminated with handshaking, after which General Wood's party was escorted by the entire legal body. The first session of this purely Cuban court was then opened. Among the Cubans the event is a matter for general congratulation. The local newspapers consider it the dawn of a new era and express the hope that the judges, who are men of legal acumen and profound research, may be able to show the world that the Cuban population has within itself the elements of good government. The same papers are exceedingly complimentary in their allusions to General Wood, declaring it "quite impossible that any other American could have secured a better grasp of the entire situation."

On Monday 150 men will begin to build the road to Holguin. The distance, making allowances for necessary deviation, is seventy-five miles. General Wood is determined to facilitate the means of interior communication for the towns in this end of the island and on the same day 100 men will begin a road to Guantanamo. When the funds will allow a road will be started to Manzanillo. These highways once completed will be of inestimable value for military and commercial purposes.

CARLIST ARRESTS ARE REPORTED

Madrid Authorities Are Now Showing Great Activity.

London, December 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, forwarding his dispatch from the frontier, confirms the report of Carlist arrests at Mora de Rubielos, and adds:

"The authorities, apparently with a view of avoiding the provocation of outbreaks, do not seem to display much vigor or rapidity in the measures necessary to check the propaganda, which the provincial papers in many parts of Spain are denouncing daily.

"The war office, however, is active in placing the army on a war footing. Much suppressed activity reigns at the war and home offices. Although no carlist bands have appeared, it is strange to notice the widespread feeling of uneasiness pervading all classes.

"The general impression is that Don Carlos, if he follows the advice of his oldest and most respectable partisans, will not provoke a civil war unless he can count upon serious support in the army and in public opinion, in which no symptoms are yet perceptible."

THIRTY-SEVEN PEOPLE DROWN.

British Steamer Brings Away Twenty-Three Survivors of Wrecked Boat.

Lisbon, December 2.—Thirty-seven people were drowned who were on board the British steamer Clan Drummond, from the Clyde via Liverpool for Cape Good Hope, wrecked in the bay of Biscay.

The remainder of the ship's company saved numbered twenty-three, who are on board the British steamer Holbein, Captain Shurlock, from London and Antwerp for Rio Janeiro, anchored off Cascaes, fifteen miles west of here. The Holbein has the propeller shafting in the tunnel broken.

The Clan Drummond was an iron vessel, built at Dumbarton in 1882 and registered 2,908 tons gross and 1,870 tons net. She hailed from Glasgow and belonged to the fleet of Irvine & Co.

Salvador Revolution Ended.

Washington, December 2.—A cablegram received at the state department today says the revolution in Salvador is ended.

MRS. MOORE SAYS MAHON LIED IN HIS TESTIMONY

Convinced That Herself and Husband Will Be Acquitted.

SCENES IN THE COURTROOM

Mahon Closely Cross-Examined by Defendant's Counsel.

MRS. MOORE CENTER OF ATTRACTION

She Was Late at the Afternoon Session—Court Stopped and Spectators Rose and Craned Their Necks as She Entered the Room.

New York, December 2.—(Special.)—Mrs. Fayne Moore said to your correspondent, through one of her attorneys, John B. Simpson, today:

"I have listened to the testimony attentively, and I am more than convinced that both my husband and myself will be acquitted. Martin Mahon has lied about me all through his testimony. He lied when he said that Ellis paid $350 for a sealskin coat for me. He has lied in every other statement. I have been sick with a bad headache all day, but still I feel sanguine of winning."

Attorney Ben Hill never leaves the court without speaking to Mrs. Moore. He is watching the case with the keenest interest, and will plead for Mr. and Mrs. Moore when the case goes to the jury. He said today:

"Mrs. Moore has good lawyers associated with me in this case. We can prove her innocence beyond all doubt. I have had business calls to return to Atlanta, but intend to stay here and see this fight out."

When the trial was resumed after the noon recess, general disappointment was expressed because Mrs. Moore was not in her usual place. Rumor had it that she had been excluded by Recorder Goff, at the request of McIntyre, but soon after a whispered conference between the recorder, the assistant district attorney and Mr. Levy, the disappointment that thronged the courtroom was relieved. The star of the trial came in. Proceedings were suspended by common consent. The curtains glowed red again. His honor, however, glowered at the manifestations of general satisfaction and instructed the officers that no spectators should be permitted again to stand up. After Sergeant Cuff had finished, Dr. Thomas King, "a specialist in curing and painting black eyes and red noses," testified to dressing Mahon's eyes after the assault.

Detective Robert McNaught then took the stand and corroborated Cuff's testimony as to the arrest of the Moores. Nothing of a sensational character developed during the recital, and at its expiration the district attorney announced that the state rested its case.

The trial was adjourned until Monday, with the condition that the state might call further witnesses if it desired.

Proceedings of the Morning.

The crowd striving to get into part four, court of general sessions, to attend the trial of William A. E. Moore, on a charge of assaulting and robbing Martin Mahon, in the Hotel Grenoble, November 4th, was greater than ever this morning, but Recorder Goff ordered the doorkeepers to admit only reporters, accredited artists and members of the bar. The consequence was that during the early proceedings the courtroom was not so crowded as it has been. The news had gone out that some time today Fayne Moore, the pretty wife of the defendant, a former Atlanta belle, and the daughter of Chief Justice Strahan, of Oregon, herself a prisoner, charged with the same crime, would be called to the witness stand, and the pressure to see her was very great. Moore, clean shaven and carefully groomed was the first of the principals to enter the courtroom. His wife was a close second. She wore her blue dress with a yoke of white, which figured in her very first metropolitan pictures. She was arrested wearing this gown. She had discarded the diamond-encircled miniature, which clasped the creamy yoke at her soft throat. It appeared from the questions of Mr. Levy that the diamond-framed miniature was the gift of Martin Mahon. The diamond-crusted, green enameled watch she still wore as a chatelaine on the place where she ought to have her heart.

She was conducted to the far corner which she has had to sit in since Assistant District Attorney McIntyre made his sensational plea that she might hypnotize the jury with her blue eyes. And this little woman, who is the leading lady in the highly flavored melodrama, aspiring to the reputation of a tragedy queen, but being held up to public gaze more and more as a ruthless hoyden, was the brightest bit of color in the room. It was in her glowing personality, the sunshine of her smile and the brilliant blue of her eyes.

Senator Simon, of Georgia, a friend of the fair defendant's father, was present, as an evidence of their friendship. Former District Attorney Benjamin H. Hill, of Atlanta, who knew the woman when she was a young girl in that city, also attended today.

Cross Examination of Moore.

Moore, the defendant, is still as dogged as ever. He has hardly moved a muscle of his face since the trial began, although he pays strict attention to everything that happens in the courtroom. Many women were present, and insisted on having seats well near the front, so that they should not miss a word of the testimony. As a rule the women were well dressed.

Another interested spectator was Governor-Elect McMillin, of Tennessee, but even his appearance did not dim the chief sensation of the day—the dramatic finale of the cross-examination of Martin Mahon. Plied remorselessly by Levy with searching questions as to his long friendship with Fayne Strahan-Moore, he turned in piteous appeal to the recorder:

"Must I answer?" he asked, in desperation.

"Unless it will degrade or incriminate you," was the reply.

Mahon refused to answer.

"It will degrade me," he stammered in painful embarrassment. And Mrs. Moore looked at him in pitying disdain. There was the same craning of necks as the hotel man resumed his story of hard luck. The room was jammed, and some people were holding their watch pockets. The report had spread that F. Lopez De Queerratto, the county detective who represents the district attorney clerk's office, in the courtroom, had had a $250 watch and chain, presented to him by the Cuban junta for bravery in the ten years' war, stolen during the rush hour.

How Moore's Eyes Were Painted.

Mahon again described the technique of having his blackened eyes painted next day after his collision with Moore in Mrs. Moore's apartments at the Grenoble. Mr. Levy got down to the second day afterwards as a more interesting period, because Moore is alleged then to have gone to the New Amsterdam to collect the notes. Mrs. Moore smiled scornfully when Mahon said he did not thank the defendants for assisting him in dressing and washing his wounds.

The note business was again gone over. Questions were plied as to his love for Mrs. Moore, which caused the fair belle of Georgia to lean forward eagerly and catch every word. His answer was in the negative.

The alleged negro Ellis was then identified. He will be called as a witness. He is supposed to have been friendly at one time with Mrs. Moore, and is a Mexican by birth, being connected with a well-known street brokerage firm who represent the interest of William P. Huntington and other well-known men. He resides at the Hotel Imperial.

The other witnesses at the morning sessions were Alonzo Foster, Mahon's hotel manager, and Detective Sergeant Cuff, the former's testimony being corroborative only in outside details, and the latter's being confined to a phase of the case subsequent to the sensational happening. Sergeant Cuff's testimony was interrupted for the noon recess.

LEE UNDER ORDERS TO MOVE; TRANSPORTS READY FOR TROOPS

Savannah, Ga., December 2.—(Special.)—General Fitzhugh Lee, in accordance with his instructions from Washington, issued a general order today directing that the Second division of his corps prepare to move to Cuba at once. Regimental commanders in that division are putting their forces in shape to move within five days' time. The division is composed of the Second Illinois, Sixty-first Indiana, First North Carolina, Fourth Virginia, Forty-ninth Iowa and Sixth Missouri. It is in command of General F. V. Greene, who is now in Cuba, having been sent there for the purpose of selecting camp sites.

The Second division hospital, Major Russell B. Harrison, post marshal, and six companies of the provost guard are ordered to prepare to move at the same time.

There are three transports now in the harbor—the Minnewaska, the Michigan and the Panama. These can carry about three regiments, and it may be that they will be used to convey part of General Lee's Second division to Havana. It is feared this movement will carry half the Seventh army corps away before the president comes to review it.

General George W. Davis, United States volunteers, arrived in the city this morning en route to Cuba. He will leave on the transport Minnewaska when that ship departs for Havana. General Davis is to be military governor of the province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba. He 's accompanied by Major R. A. Brown, Captain R. H. Vandemon and Lieutenant W. H. Simons, who will go to Cuba with him. General Davis is a member of the regular army, having been lieutenant colonel of the Fourteenth infantry.

MORE WARRANTS FOR GILLETT.

Stockmen Assert That Cattle Plunger Has Been Arrested.

Kansas City, Mo., December 2.—Interested stock men today declare positively that Grant C. Gillett, the absconding Kansas cattle king, is under arrest at a point just across the Mexican border.

His exact whereabouts is kept a secret by those who claim to know, for fear, it is said, that a scramble to secure a portion of the thousands of dollars Gillett is said to have taken with him will ensue. In addition to the detective sent by a local firm last night with a warrant for Gillett's arrest on a charge of obtaining $19,000 on fraudulent representations, J. H. Hollinger, one of the heaviest losers on Gillett's paper, today swore out a warrant charging the runaway cattle feeder with forgery.

A detective bearing this warrant will be sent to Mexico immediately according to Hollinger's statement. He declined to state the exact nature of the forgery.

Gillett Not Arrested.

El Paso, Tex., December 2.—Parties arriving in El Paso this afternoon from Chihuahua, Mexico, say that there is positively no truth in the reported arrest of Grant C. Gillett at Chihuahua. James Leith, a business man at Chihuahua, says the officials there have not been on the lookout for Gillett, as they were not notified his arrest was desired. Parties in El Paso claim that Gillett was there on the 25th of November.

Naval Militia Meets.

Philadelphia, December 2.—The fourth annual meeting of the Association of Naval Militia of the United States met today on board the old receiving ship St. Louis, representatives being present from Florida, California, Georgia, Illinois, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, New York, New Jersey, Missouri and other states. The meeting will be one of national importance on account of the movement now on foot looking toward the formation of a national naval militia.

Paymasters at Knoxville.

Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., December 2.—Majors Twombley and Exley, army paymasters, arrived here tonight and will tomorrow pay off the Sixth Ohio and Thirty-first Michigan regiments. Major David Hemphill, division quartermaster of the First division, First corps, stationed here, has resigned and will retire from the volunteer service December 26th. He is a South Carolina banker.

Janowski Jumps the Game.

New York, December 2.—The sixth game of the chess match between Showalter and Janowski was played today, and after forty-seven moves Janowski resigned. Janowski began the game with a Vienna opening, but after three or four moves it became evident that the game was a regular kings gambit declined.

Ex-Congressman Dead.

Laurel, Md., December 2.—Ex-Congressman Barnes Compton died at his home in this place shortly after noon today from the effects of a paralytic stroke sustained two days ago.

INDORSES CHICAGO PLATFORM.

GOVERNOR-ELECT OF COLORADO DON'T FEEL KINDLY TO CROKER.

He Declares Western Democracy Want the Conditions of the Campaign of 1896.

Chicago, December 2.—Governor-elect Thomas, of Colorado, who has been in the city the past two days on his way to New York and Washington, was somewhat reticent as to the object of his eastern trip. However, when asked concerning a possible union of the eastern and western factions of democracy he was emphatic in denying his interest in any such effort. Croker and Tammany, in the east, in his opinion, were the cause of the recent defeat of the democrats.

"We feel," he said, "that so far as the national democracy is concerned its principles can only be subserved by a negation of the things for which Tammany stands and we feel that the cause of democracy's decadence since 1892 has been due to the confusion created by attempted blending of the so-called Tammany democracy with the national democracy. The Chicago platform in its proper shape represents what the west regards as orthodox democracy. The convention of 1896 has done more to regain the confidence of the common people in the democratic party and its purposes and motives than anything that has been done by that party since the civil war. The purpose of western democrats without exception is to renew the pledges of 1896 and organize upon that basis, firmly convinced that they are bound ultimately to triumph. So far as the Rocky mountain region is concerned and the states lying west of it with the exception of Oregon, they will cast their votes solidly for the candidate who may be nominated by that party in 1900 upon such a platform."

RUNAWAY SHIP REACHES PORT

British Steamer Leaves Queenstown with a Bailiff on Board.

Philadelphia, December 2.—The British steamer Briardene, whose master, Captain Johnson, defied the English admiralty court and sailed from Queenstown November 18th, arrived at the Delaware breakwater today.

The court had seized the steamer for debt, and the marshal had placed a bailiff on board.

Captain Johnson left Queenstown with the bailiff on board.

HALE OPPOSES PEACE TREATY.

Senator from Maine Doesn't Want To Acquire the Philippines.

Washington, December 2.—Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine, today announced his opposition to the peace treaty which is being formulated in Paris.

He is opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines and his antagonism to the treaty will be based upon that section of the treaty which deals with the Philippine question.

WILL BE TAKEN TO FLORIDA.

State Naval Militia Man the Yacht Wasp at Norfolk.

Norfolk, Va., December 2.—(Special.)—The states are beginning to take possession of the practice ships set apart for their use from the auxiliary fleet at this yard. A detachment of thirty men of the Florida naval militia arrived this morning and went aboard the converted yacht Wasp, which has been assigned as the practice ship of the Florida naval brigade. The men were taken on the Franklin and fitted out with uniforms and other equipments. The Wasp will shortly sail for Tampa under the command of Lieutenant Commander C. K. Curtis.

The stern piece of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon is attracting much attention as it lies on the floor in the storehouse. It is a beautifully wrought mass of bronze metal, weighing 3,000 pounds, and is the work of a great artist. It will be sent either to the navy department in Washington or to Annapolis.

Huntington Commits Suicide.

Los Angeles, Cal., December 2.—Roscoe Huntington, aged fifty-seven, who claimed to be a nephew of Collis P. Huntington and a cousin of H. E. Huntington, committed suicide in a lodging house with morphine today. He came to this city about a year ago with considerable money. He was an expert accountant and expected to get employment in the Southern Pacific offices here, but was disappointed. He left orders to forward some of his belongings to a son, J. M. Huntington, of Norfolk, Va.

Deathblow to Bucket Shop.

Chicago, December 2.—On charges of using the United States mails to carry on a scheme to defraud patrons of bucket shop dealers four persons formerly belonging to or connected with the firm of which W. R. Henig was the head and including Henig, were sentenced and fined today before United States District Judge Grosscup. The result is regarded as a death blow to bucket shops.

Municipal League Adjourns.

Indianapolis, Ind., December 2.—This was the last day of the sixth national conference for Good City Government. The sessions were confined to papers and their discussions. Resolutions of condolence on the death of Colonel George Waring, of New York, were appropriately acted on by the executive committee.

Will Fight Sugar Trust.

St. Louis, Mo., December 2.—The independent wholesale grocers of St. Louis are making a lively protest against the aggressions of the American Sugar Refining Company, commonly known as the sugar trust.

SPANIARDS NOT EMPOWERED TO MAKE BARGAINS

Peace Commission Works Two Hours Without Any Result.

INSTRUCTIONS ARE WANTED

Rios Seeks Information from Americans, but Does Not Give Any.

MAY NOT MEET UNTIL MONDAY

Commercial Privileges in the West Indies and the Caroline Islands Questions Were Not Taken Up During the Session.

Paris, December 2.—The joint session of the peace commissions today lasted two hours. No real progress was made. The Spaniards are awaiting instructions. Spain's proposition for commercial privileges in the West Indies was not settled and was scarcely considered today. The Americans have also asked for instructions on certain matters.

The Caroline islands questions were not considered. The joint commission adjourned until Saturday, today's session being a repetition virtually of several earlier meetings.

When, after two hours of discussion taking a wide range, the Spaniards were pressed for definite statements, they pleaded that they had not received instructions from Madrid. Thereupon the Americans declared in diplomatic phraseology that it was useless to waste time in debate with men who were not empowered to make bargains. Although adjournment was taken till tomorrow, it is probable there will be a further postponement till Monday.

The Spaniards' version of today's session is that they asked to have the treaty concluded first and then the minor matters discussed.

According to reports from American sources the Spanish commissioners endeavored to draw hints as to how far the Americans were willing to compromise the demands under discussion without disclosing what concessions Spain was willing to make.

Time Will Be Consumed.

As the negotiations proceed the prospects of consuming much time increase. Several very important propositions presenting many phases invite discussion and must afterwards be embodied in the agreements. This task of embodying may be long drawn out, every word and comma requiring consideration.

On the questions yet unsettled which do not concern territorial or financial interests both commissions displayed laudable anxiety to promote the welfare of the inhabitants involved.

An American commissioner remarked to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"We realize that these people are to become our subjects and we desire to secure for them all their rights and privileges. We keep in mind the interests of Spanish citizens in the territories changing hands as well as of others.

Spaniards Not Resentful.

"Our Spanish friends exhibit a willingness to co-operate in the work of guaranteeing the rights of people they are losing, a willingness that must command our respect, for we realize that they might make the task much more difficult if they were disposed to display a resentful spirit."

Among the problems of the foregoing to which the commissioners are devoting much attention is that of the courts. Both commissions desire as far as possible to arrange that contracts entered upon and lawsuits brought under the Spanish regime may be transferred to the jurisdiction of the American courts so that the litigants may lose nothing through the change of government.

The question of continuing contracts for public works now under way is also being considered and it is possible the treaty will guarantee the fulfillment of existing mail contracts.

No Hitch in Negotiations.

Washington, December 2.—It can be stated positively that no hitch has occurred in the proceedings of the peace commission at Paris and an impression to the contrary in certain quarters probably arose through a misunderstanding of the phase those proceedings have reached.

With the acquiescence by the Spanish commissioners in the American demands set out in the original protocol all danger of a failure to reach the point of signature of a peace treaty disappeared, and that such a treaty will be forthcoming covering at least all of the protocol points, is considered assured.

What is now going on in Paris is a negotiation respecting certain objects which the United States government seeks to accomplish in that manner instead of resorting to the more usual but more tedious method of correspondence between the two governments. These objects have been clearly stated in general terms in the Associated Press cable dispatches from Paris, namely, the acquisition of one of the Caroline islands as a cable station and coaling station; of certain rights to land cables on Spanish possessions at other points, the procurement of freedom of religious worship in the Carolines and the revival of certain treaties of trade and commerce, etc.

But as stated, these matters are purely the subjects of diplomatic negotiation and do not in any way affect the conclusion of the peace treaty. They might all fail to be realized and still the treaty would not be affected. Moreover, while Spain was the subject of peremptory demands in the case

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AGUINALDO WON'T CAUSE TROUBLE

Insurgent Leader Expected To Assume Conciliatory Attitude.

HE IS LOSING HIS CONTROL

Funds Have Run Out and the Rebels Do Not Obey Him So Well.

PHILIPPINE PAPERS ARE DIFFERENT

Press of Manila Declares That Spain Had No Right To Dispose of the Islands and Calls for Complete and Thorough Independence.

Manila, December 2.—Owing to the fact that the result of the Paris conference has long been anticipated here, the agreement here of Spain to cede the Philippine islands to the United States created no excitement.

The Americans made no demonstration, commercial circles were relieved, the Spaniards were indifferent and some of the American volunteers were disgusted at the prospect of being retained here now that the fighting is finished.

Aguinaldo is certain to assume a conciliatory attitude, because his position is daily becoming more untenable. His rival intriguers are becoming uncontrollable, especially since funds have run short, and the outlying provinces have become disaffected. Although never much more than a figure-head, Aguinaldo has been consistently temperate, and the authorities have no reason to fear that he will depart from this policy.

Nevertheless, the native newspapers continue to publish inflammatory articles. The Republica Filipina today publishes an article headed "The Moment Has Arrived."

"When the conference terminated its labors," says this paper, "the Filipinos had already conquered all of the islands of Luzon and the adjacent islands, except the towns of Iloilo, Cebu, Layte and Samar. Therefore, Spain has ceded authority which she did not possess. The Filipinos will never consent to the ignominy of being treated as chattels. They will shed their blood in torrents again before bowing to foreign dominion, however light.

"America brought the great chief Aguinaldo from Hong Kong and recognized our nationality by allowing our flag to be raised at Corregidor island and to sail the bay in full sight of all the foreign fleets. None dared to interfere. If America now declines to openly acknowledge our independence, a great injustice will be committed. Had Spain asked $40,000,000 for the islands, the Filipinos would gladly have given twice that amount, or more, to preserve their rights, ruthlessly set aside by the enemy and the nation without a true understanding of the aspirations, rights and sacrifices of those who have stood torture enough and who were left to fight and suffer in defense of their country from new slavery."

In conclusion, the article affirms the friendship of the Filipinos for Americans, insists that the insurgents will never fire the first shot and adds that the harmony existing will only be broken by "priests or traitors inducing the Americans to attack us."

Transport Chester Reaches Cuba.

Havana, December 2.—The Spanish troops that remain in the Isle of Pines evacuated today.

The United States transport Chester, which left Savannah November 30th with the Fourth Tennessee volunteers, arrived at Trinidad this morning.

Will Sail Early Today.

Norfolk, Va., December 2.—The flagship New York is expected to sail from Hampton Roads for Havana early in the morning.

British Warship at Nanking.

Peking, December 2.—Owing to the presence of a French warship at Nanking, a British warship has been ordered there to protect the interests of Great Britain. The question of the extension of American and British settlements at Shanghai is likely to be favorably decided at an early date.

WIDOW OF AMERICAN SOLDIER RECEIVES A LETTER FROM DEWEY

Greensburg, Pa., December 2.—The following is a letter received from Admiral Dewey by Mrs. Noss, of Mt. Pleasant, whose husband, Jesse Noss, was killed in the battle of Malate, July 31st:

"Olympia Flagship, Manila, October 23, 1898.—My Dear Mrs. Noss: I wish to express to you my deepest sympathy. It must lessen your sorrow somewhat to know that your young husband fell fighting bravely for his country, the noblest death a man can know. From the Olympia I watched the fight that fearful night and wondered how many American homes would be saddened by the martyrdom suffered by our brave men, and my sympathy went out to each and every one of them.

"Your loss has been sadder than the others, and I am unable to express the sorrow I feel for you. Tears came to my eyes as I read the sad story of the father who never saw his child and then the loss of all that was left to the brave mother. It is hard sometimes to believe, but our heavenly Father in His infinite goodness always does things for the best, and some day father, mother and daughter will be joined, never to be parted.

"With my tenderest sympathy, believe me, your sincere friend,

"GEORGE DEWEY."

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Noss was named for Admiral Dewey.

FILIPINOS PREFER SILVER TO GOLD

None of the Yellow Metal in Circulation During Past Twenty Years.

MEXICAN DOLLAR CURRENT

Amount of Money Needed for the Trade Fluctuates with the Seasons.

CREDIT SYSTEM IS LARGELY IN VOGUE

Three Banking Institutions Are All Archipelago Has, but Commercial Houses Are in That Line.

Washington, December 2.—Mr. Edward Hardin, who was appointed in August last an honorary commissioner of the United States to make an investigation of the financial and industrial conditions in the Philippine islands, has made his report to the secretary of the treasury, in the course of which he says:

"Silver is the basis of the currency in the Philippine islands. There is no gold in general circulation and has been none for more than twenty years. The Mexican dollar of a date previous to 1877 is current in the islands, and it is practically the only money in general circulation. The Spanish government, in the summer of 1897, coined $6,000,000 of silver in a local currency, which was sent to the island. These dollars are lighter in weight than the Mexican dollar, but the scarcity of money in the Philippine islands caused them to be quickly absorbed.

Rates of Exchange Not Steady.

"The fluctuation in the demand for money in different seasons of the year resulted in widely fluctuating rates of exchange and in the continued flow of money either to or from the islands, but after the occupation of Manila by the American troops permission was given the banks to import silver freely, and the result has been to keep exchange rates on a more stable basis.

"The Spanish government kept no statistics of currency or finance, and the bankers can give only estimates of the most general character. A rough estimate of the currency of the islands places the total at from $40,000,000 to $45,000,000, or approximately $5 per capita for the total population of the islands. It must not be overlooked that these figures are given on a silver basis and that therefore in figuring on our own standard these figures must be cut in two.

Silver Alone Suited to Islands.

"The question of the future currency of the islands is one which is of vital importance to all business men in the islands. The best informed men in Manila are unanimous in their opinion that under present conditions the silver currency is the only one suited to the islands. A great deal of the trade of the Philippines is with China and Japan, the strait settlements, India and Australia. In China and Japan and in India the whole trade is on a silver basis, though Japan has adopted the gold standard, having, however, as the basis of its currency a gold dollar, which is approximately worth only 50 cents, and its currency, therefore, in effect is on a silver basis the same as China and India.

"The natives of the Philippine islands are conservative to a degree in the matter of their currency, and it would be a long and tedious task to educate them to a dollar which would be worth twice that now in circulation. Notwithstanding the Americans have a force of 15,000 soldiers in Manila who are paid in gold, the people of the islands will have nothing but silver."

Foreigners Conduct Business.

Practically all the export and import trade of the islands is in the hands of foreigners in trading, but the bulk of the business, in a commercial way, is done by British, German, Belgian and American citizens. These men do not meddle with the insurrection and they have been able to maintain friendly terms not only with the Spanish officials, but with the natives as well.

The most reliable figures that can be obtained on exports from the islands for the year 1897 give the following as the value at the point of shipment of the various principalities:

Hemp $18,040,760, sugar $12,928,000, copper $4,462,920, tobacco leaf $2,786,200, cigars $1,694,600, various articles $1,000,000.

There are no official figures obtainable giving the imports for the Philippine islands.

The four principal industries of the islands in the order named are hemp, sugar, copra and tobacco.

The hemp industry supports a large proportion of the population of the southern part of Luzon and islands to the south and according to the opinion of those most familiar with the trade there is no danger of an over-production. It is all exported and there would seem to be room for the establishment of a plant for the making of cordage. There is practically no rope manufactured in the Philippines.

SYMPATHIZES WITH FILIPINOS.

American Soldier Writes Interestingly from the Philippine Metropolis.

Washington, December 2.—A private letter received here from Manila, dated October 22d, gives interesting information bearing on conditions in the Philippines.

At that time the insurgents had a line of troops outside the American lines and would not permit the latter to pass through. They had seven steam launches and a rumor prevailed that they thought of trying to capture an American man-of-war.

It was reported that Admiral Dewey took away all their launches just a few days before the letter was written. The writer adds:

"The insurgents are not a bad people; they have been oppressed for ages by the Spanish, who treated them most brutally and shot many to death on mere suspicion. There are many well educated and intelligent men among them, and as I love liberty, I feel a deep sympathy for them."

Since the city has been cleaned up, the bad smells have disappeared and the health of the troops has improved.

AMERICA MUST HAVE BIG NNVY.

London Times Declares Changed Conditions Confront United States.

London, December 3.—The Times, discussing editorially this morning "the strange and embarrassing problem facing the United States that springs out from their novel imperial policy," says:

"It is impossible to view the policy disclosed in Secretary Alger's report as complete or even intelligible until it is known what the Washington government means to do for the navy. If the Philippines are to be effectively occupied, a large navy and transport power will be necessary. The United States must show themselves ready to repel any attempt on the part of the other powers to attack a position which for some time can hardly be regarded secure, or to assert a claim to a share in the spoils of disorganized conquest."

Two Steamers Go to Havana.

New York, December 2.—The North German Lloyd line steamships Werra and Fulda sailed today for Havana, where they will take on Spanish officers and soldiers for Cadiz.

James Gothschalk, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 2.—(Special.)—James Gothschalk, a leading merchant and manufacturer of this city, died today. The funeral will occur Sunday at Mizpah temple, Rabbi Marx, of Atlanta, officiating. Mr. Gothschalk enjoyed a wide acquaintance in the state.

Americans Good Humored.

From The Mexican Herald.

Zangwill is another candid critic of the American people, a nation that seems to inspire a wild desire on the part of every foreigner to transform himself into a solemn preacher. It is lucky for these sermonizers that the American is a most good-humored person.

ALGER WRITES LONG HISTORY OF WAR

Secretary Completes and Gives Out His Official Report.

EVERY DETAIL IS PRESENTED

Cabinet Officer Shows Why Shafter Was Placed in Command.

MANY TELEGRAMS ARE REPRODUCED

Document May Be Said To Be an Authentic Recount of All Events During the Struggle.

Washington, December 2.—The annual report of Secretary Alger is a practically complete official history of the Spanish-American war. The secretary has given to the public not only all the official dispatches that passed directly between his own office and commanding officers in the field and camp, but has supplemented these with short explanatory notes, setting forth the reasons for various movements, and then, to complete the record of events, he has included in the body of his report the report of General Miles, of all the generals who participated in the campaign in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines and finally, the reports of all the bureau officers of the war department.

The report proper begins with what may be described as a chronological history of the war, consisting of a number of short paragraphs beginning with the declaration of war on April 21st, and setting forth the date upon which any event of importance occurred. Some criticism having been made that there was a lack of surgeons at Santiago, the report states that there were 140 surgeons in attendance and that of 131 wounded only thirteen died of their wounds. Touching the surrender at Santiago, the report shows that Shafter demanded the surrender on the 3d and renewed this demand on the 4th. On the morning of the 11th, another demand was made. On the evening of that day General Miles arrived and on the 13th and 14th of July, he, with General Shafter, met the Spanish commander under a flag of truce to discuss the surrender. On the afternoon of the 14th General Miles left General Shafter's headquarters and soon thereafter went aboard ship preparatory to sailing for Porto Rico. July 17th Toral surrendered 23,000 men upon our terms and the American flag was hoisted by order of General Shafter.

The secretary says: "An army of about 250,000 volunteers and recruits for the regulars was called into existence from civil life and including the regular army, the total force was 274,717 men. It was organized, armed and equipped and 50,000 men of this force were transported by land and sea to battlefields in the tropics, 10,000 miles apart, where they won their victories without a single defeat, and all within the period of one hundred and thirteen days.

"The deaths in the army from May 1st to October 1st, including killed, died of wounds and of disease, were 2,010, the smallest death rate recorded of any army in history.

Under the head of increased permanent establishment, the secretary says: In view of the needs of a military force in the islands occupied by the United States it is earnestly recommended that the regular army be permanently increased to 100,000 men and the requisite officers; that a portion of this army be recruited from the inhabitants of those islands to be mustered into the service of the United States, commanded by officers of our army.

Secretary Alger thinks that the government will be greatly taxed to supply food to the destitute, especially in Cuba. He suggests that the United States construct a subsanial railroad, pracically the whole length of the island of Cuba, with branch roads to the leading cities on the coast at a cost of perhaps $20,000,000. It would give employment to the people of Cuba and teach them habits of industry.

Expenditures for Fiscal Year.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30th last were $62,534,784, and and estimates for the next fiscal year beginning July 1, 1899, are $195,250,377. Of this great estimate the sum of $55,430,909 is charged to pay off the army. The estimate of extraordinary appropriations required for the six months ending June 30, 1899, are $60,177,539, and the estimates for that period, combined with those for the next fiscal year, reach a total of $255,427,917.

At this point the secretary includes his report the report of General Miles and all the other generals who participated in active operations.

This part of the story begins with the statement that early in May an attack upon Havana was contemplated, and it was believed that the city could be assaulted and captured before the rainy season set in, but the plan was subsequently abandoned on account of the reported movement of the enemy's fleet. The secretary quotes one of the dispatches at this point which was forwarded by Adjutant General Corbin to General Wade, who was farther instructed to have the troops fully equipped with sixty day's rations, to be followed by four months' supplies. A number of telegrams are included to show that difficulty was experienced in getting water at Key West for the expedition.

The movement of troops being delayed until May 16th, it was proposed to carry a number of them to Key West and disembark them there, so that the ships might return to Tampa to bring more troops, until 12,000 men could be assembled at Key West. General Wade, however, telegraphed on the 11th of May that there was no water in Key West. The next dispatch is one from General Miles, outlining the plan of campaign, which has been given to the public.

Without indicating what disposition was made of General Miles's recommendations contained in the dispatch, Secretary Alger goes on to briefly explain the conditions which confronted the American army at that moment. The secretary of the navy was convinced that Cervera was in Santiago harbor and every energy was bent to concentrate a military force near Santiago to aid in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and the capture of the city.

Says the secretary: "Major General Shafter was selected to command the expedition to Santiago by the major general of the army, who made the recommendation to the president, and with this recommendation the secretary of war was in full accord. Results proved the wisdom of the assignment."

Next in order the secretary quotes his dispatches of May 31st, sent at 2:30 o'clock at night, to General Shafter at Tampa, directing him to start for Santiago, to land east or west of that point, in his own judgment, and move on to the high grounds in such position as to destroy the garrison there and cover the navy as it sends its men in small boats to remove torpedoes, or with the aid of the navy capture or destroy the Spanish fleet reported to be in the harbor.

The report states that May 30th General Miles left for Tampa to assist in the embarkation of troops. June 4th the secretary telegraphed Shafter at Tampa that Sampson reported Cervera safely bottled in Santiago harbor and urged immediate aid from his troops. Sampson reported 16,500 Spanish troops as the garrison of the vicinity.

Then follows a dispatch of General Miles saying that the expedition had been delayed through no fault of any one connected with it.

A telegram from Sampson declared that he has silenced the works at Santiago; that if 10,000 men were there the city and fleet would be taken; that every consideration demanded immediate army movement and if delayed the city would be defended more strongly by guns taken from the fleet. Then Shafter was ordered to move at once with his force and in reply Shafter said he would sail the next morning, which was as early as steam could be gotten up.

Navy Announces Readiness.

On June 9th Acting Secretary Allen, of the navy, wrote the secretary of war that by the 13th the naval convoy from Sampson's fleet would be ready to start without regard to the Spanish ships and in sending this dispatch to Major General Miles at Tampa, Adjutant General Corbin, by orders of the secretary, directs that Miles transmit it to Shafter. On the 12th the adjutant general communicated directly with Major General Shafter, suggesting that the army transports leave Tampa about eighteen hours before the Key West division of the convoy reaches Rebecca shoal. Several telegrams on this subject were exchanged directly between the war department and General Shafter and not until the 13th of June is anything printed as coming from Miles, when he reported that the steamers were moving out to sea. This telegram is signed by Miles, major general, instead of Miles, commanding, as in the case of some of the preceding telegrams.

The explanation of Miles's summons from Tampa is afforded by the telegrams transmitted at that time ordering him to Washington.

Following this are some telegrams announcing the further movements of the transports and the landing of the Shafter expedition at Daiquiri. The secretary includes in his report plan of campaign in written form submitted by General Miles on June 24th and on it has this to say:

"The plan of campaign recommended by General Miles in his letter of June 24th was not approved."

A telegram from Shafter to the secretary dated Off Siboney, June 27th, says:

"I believe I can take the place within forty-eight hours, but I fear, at considerable loss of life. There is no necessity for haste, as we are growing stronger and they weaker every day."

On the 28th Shafter reports that he does not intend to take the siege guns to the front until they are needed, as they might block the road. Several telegrams from Shafter follow, telling the story of each day's events in the campaign.

Another digression from the history of the Santiago campaign occurs about this point in the shape of a letter from Miles to the secretary of war suggesting that while waiting for transports to go to Santiago the time was opportune to take and occupy the Isle of Pines. The secretary's reply was:

"I have the honor to inform you that this is not approved by the president."

July 3d Adjutant General Corbin telegraphed Shafter that he could have whatever re-enforcements he wanted and told of the starting from this country for Santiago of 2,700 troops from Tampa, 3,000 from Newport News and 4,000 from Charleston.

In a dispatch of the same date to Shafter, Secretary Alger directs him to intercept all press dispatches and make report to him at the close of each day of events of special importance.

On the same day Shafter reported that he had demanded the surrender of Santiago under threat of bombardment, but up to 4:30 o'clock had received no answer.

On the 4th General Shafter reported Pando's entry with 5,000 troops from Holguin, and asked about his own re-enforcements.

In a telegram dated San Juan, July 4th, Shafter says:

"I regard it as necessary that the navy force an entrance into the harbor of Santiago not later than the 6th instant, and assist in the capture of that place."

A supplementary telegram declared that if the army was to take the place alone, 15,000 troops were wanted speedily.

In reply he was told on July 5th by General Corbin to confer with Sanpson at once for co-operation in taking Santiago.

July 7th Shafter telegraphed that after consultation with Sampson, the navy was disinclined to force entrance except as last resort; would bombard the city for twenty-four hours, and then try to force the entrance with small ships. He had made another demand for Toral's surrender, which he hoped would succeed.

On July 8th, the following dispatch was sent:

"Adjutant General's Office, Washington, July 8.—Major General Shafter, Playa del Este: Secretary of war directs me to inform you that General Miles left here at 10:40 last night for Santiago, but with instructions not to in any manner supercede you as commander of the forces in the field near Santiago so long as you are able for duty.

H. C. CORBIN,
"Adjutant General."

Dispatches announce the sailing of Miles on the Yale, his arrival at Siboney and the extension of the line of investment. On the 8th General Corbin asked Shafter if he recommended the arming of his volunteers with Krag-Jorgensens. His reply was an affirmative one.

On the 9th Shafter reports that being better, he has visited these lines and regards them as impregnable.

The same day he reports propositions from Toral to march out of the city to Holguin, but says: "In my opinion they will have to surrender unconditionally very soon after I open fire upon them."

Shafter Says He Will Bombard.

On the 10th Shafter telegraphs that his offer having been declined he should begin to bombard Santiago at 4 o'clock that day, but the secretary authorized him to promise to return the Spaniards to Spain if they surrendered unconditionally. A good deal of telegraphic correspondence occurs at this point touching the terms of surrender, but the facts already have been pretty thoroughly published. One from General Miles from the camp near Santiago, July 12th, advises with Shafter and the major generals that discretion be granted as to terms of surrender. He referred to the Spanish offer to surrender Santiago province, force, batteries, munitions of war, etc., all except the men and small arms. General Miles says that under ordinary circumstances he would not advise acceptance, but to avoid the assault and in view of the fact that there were 100 cases of yellow fever in the command, he concurs with Shafter.

Only July 13th Secretary Alger wrote to the secretary of the navy requesting that he order the fleet off Santiago to at once force its way into the bay if possible.

More correspondence by telegraph relative to the surrender is injected at this point by the secretary, including General Miles's announcement of the surrender on July 14th, with the understanding that the Spanish troops would be returned to Spain, and announcing his arrangements for the disposition of the sick soldiers.

The secretary's next telegram was addressed to General Shafter on the following day and read:

"Have you received the absolute surrender of the army? We are waiting the conditions with impatience."

Shafter's response was that Miles regarded the surrender as absolute, and the matter would be settled by commissioners that day, the 15th.

A long dispatch from Miles, dated Playa del Este, 21st, tells what general directions were given to Shafter to be executed under his orders and supervision in order to avoid conflict of authority or misunderstanding.

Next, the correspondence shows the history of the Porto Rican campaign. July 18th the secretary telegraphed Miles at Siboney what he had determined upon, as he wished to direct transports. Miles replied that after conferring with Sampson Cape San Juan was considered the best place to land. He suggested a combined naval movement on Porto Rico, and asked to take with him 500 marines. He was then at Playa. This last request was refused by the secretary.

Miles succeeded in getting Sampson to increase his naval convoy and then telegraphed, July 26th, that under the circumstances, he had changed his plans and taken the harbor of Guanica. Secretary Alger, however, asked, on July 26th, why the plans had been changed. Miles replied under date of 30th from Ponce that at first it had been intended to select only a rendezvous at Port Fajardo, but that that intention had become known and the Spaniards had been able to concentrate in the vicinity.

Next follow a number of reports of various officers and officials to the secretary of war, some of which are indorsed by the secretary. Of the military academy, for instance, he indorses the recommendation for an increase of cadets by twenty annually to be appointed by the president and one by each senator to supply the officers needed for the army of the future.

Of the adjutant general's recommendations, the secretary says they are judicious and merit the favorable consideration of congress. Instead of increase of pay for officers serving in the West Indies and the Philippines to the next higher grade as recommended by the adjutant general, the secretary thinks the pay of those officers as well as those in Alaska should be increased 50 per cent while they are so serving because of the additional expense they are put to.

Treating of the quartermaster general's report the secretary picks out an interesting fact. He shows that the government purchased 36,800 horses and mules, 5,179 wagons, 559 ambulances and 83,078 tons of coal and chartered seventy-seven vessels and purchased sixteen steamships. The cost of transporting the Spanish prisoners to Spain was $1,513,860. The graves of the soldiers at Santiago, in Porto Rico and the Philippines have been marked and their remains will be brought home as soon as the plans are completed.

Discussing the surgeon general's report, he says it was a mistake to detail regimental surgeons to large hospitals. Ample provision should be made to supply the places of surgeons who fall sick. One of the great mercies of the campaign were the women nurses. The manufacture of the Krag-Jorgensen, or a similar magazine gun, should continue until we have, at an early date at least 500,000 of these arms in our arsenals with a full supply of ammunition.

The entire report of the secretary of war forms one of the most voluminous documents of the kind ever issued from the war department.

BROUGHT TO LIGHT BY CONSULAR REPORTS.

Stoves are not used to any extent by the native Coreans. The Corean method of heating is most excellently adapted to their resources and conditions. In building their houses they lay down a system of flues where the floor is to be. These flues begin at a fireplace, which is usually placed in an outer shed or connecting closed alleyway. From this fireplace the flues extend in a more or less curved direction, like the ribs of a round fan, to a trench at the rear of the room, which in turn opens into a chimney, which is usually placed some distance from the house. Flat flagstones are then placed carefully over these flues and the whole is cemented over and finally covered with the thick oil paper for which the country is noted. This paper keeps smoke from entering the room and a little straw or brushwood, used in the fireplace for cooking the rice, serves to heat the stone floor and gives an agreeable warmth, which lasts till the time of the next meal. Two heatings daily serve to give the people a nice warm floor, upon which they sit in the daytime and sleep at night. By leaving their shoes at the door, the inmates preserve the paper floor, which, from constant polishing, takes on a rich brown color.

x x x

Among the poor these rooms are little cubes of eight feet, but in more pretentious houses, there will be a suite of four of these rooms opening into each other by sliding doors and capable of being thrown into one large room. A suite of these rooms on either side opens upon a large room with a board floor, which is eighteen by eighteen feet or larger, and unheated. This is used for summer and at all times as an outer hall or reception room. These houses are built around an open court, upon which, at the back, opens this large reception room. A better system of heating or one more economical would be difficult to devise for a country where the winters are so severe as in Corea and where fuel is so scarce and expensive.

x x x

Corea has little timber, but excellent deposits of bituminous and anthracite coal, especially the latter. So far all requests for concessions to mine these coal deposits have been positively refused by the Corean government. Natives dig out the surface coal in the crudest and most expensive manner, allowing the debris and water from the heavy rains to fill up the shaft or hole and damage the coal to be got out the following year. The result is that the coal finally offered for sale is so rotten from exposure to wet and cold that after it has been frequently handled and packed on pony back, it arrives in Seoul mostly in the condition of fine dust, which has to be mixed with wet red clay and made into balls by hand. These balls when dry are used by the foreigners in their stoves. This poor stuff is exceedingly expensive, costing this year 18 yen ($9) per ton, from which must be taken the included weight of some fourteen or sixteen heavy straw bags, in which the coal arrives.

x x x

The few hundred foreigners in Corea (Americans and Europeans) use stoves, as the paper floors do not answer for foreign use, owing to the fact that the rooms are too large and shoes and furniture soon ruin the floors. Stoves from Germany at one time were quite in favor, but the stove most commonly used now is one made at Dowagiac, Mich., which is so successful that Messrs. Townsend & Co. took the agency for them, and they are now very generally used. Even a few Coreans have begun to employ them. They leave much to be desired in the matter of packing, however, as few arrive that are not more or less damaged by being poorly packed. Owing to the high price of coal, numbers of kerosene stoves are now being used, and these seem to appeal to the Coreans, as they are neat and handy and furnish light as well as heat.

x x x

There has been a great deal of uneasiness prevailing in the tinplate trade of South Wales, not merely on account of the continued depression in consequence of which a goodly number of workmen are still idle, but in view of the fact that the employers have resolved upon a reduction of wages.

x x x

Consul Mayer writes from Buenos Ayres, under date of October 12, 1898: The locust advices are not reassuring, as, though the extinction goes on briskly, the invasions are tremendous, and it is apprehended that they will soon be in the province of Buenos Ayres. Entre Rios and parts of Santa Fe and Cordoba are overrun. In the first three days of October 398 tons of locusts were gathered in Entre Rios alone, but the sub-commissions complain that in some quarters the inhabitants refuse to work at the extinction and that the police does not lend its authority to compel them. The central commission has issued a circular urging that prompt notice be given of all desoves (egg depositing) and samples sent in, with dates and all other particulars pertinent.

x x x

The news from Paraguay is that the locusts are thick there and doing wholesale damage. In the colonies south of Santa Fe there have been no invasions as yet, and the farmers are of the opinion that if they escape until the 15th instant both wheat and linseed will be safe. The Jewish colonies in Villaguay have been invaded and the crops destroyed. The colonization company owns 70,000 hectares there of which from 25,000 to 30,000 are under cultivation, so that the great loss to the farmers can easily be imagined should the crops not come on again. For this, rain is absolutely necessary. The farmers made no move whatever to cope with the plague and the sub-commission recommends the head commission to be inexorable in imposing fines. The work of extinction is being briskly pushed in other provinces and giving good results. Buenos Ayres has not suffered yet, but the plague is coming down apace.

When Johnnie Went Away.

He was jest a common soldier boy
'At wandered 'way frum home;
Ne'er had no friends or enemies,
Just in the world alone.

Jest wandered 'round ther farm an' read,
An' dreamed frum day to day,
'Till the soldiers come er long an' took 'im,
An' Johnnie went away.

One day ther papers come frum war,
An' Mandy took an' read
'Bout where they'd been er fightin' there,
And Johnnie, he wus dead!

Ther cap'n wrote er letter home,
'Twas all about ther way
'At Johnnie showed his fightin' blood
Down at ther fight thet day.

"There ain't no boy like Johnnie was,"
I heered ther soldiers say,
"An' all wus life about ther camp
'Fore Johnnie went away."

—ALTON M'DANIEL.

HOOD'S COUPON CALENDAR 1899

Is a perfect beauty, patriotic, up to date. Subject:

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One of the handsomest pieces of color work issued this year. Lithographed, with border of army and navy emblems embossed in gold. Leave your name with your druggist and ask him to save you a copy or send 6 cents in stamps for one to

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Lowell, Mass.

(Mention this paper.)

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Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine for the Blood and the Best that Money Can Buy. Hence take only Hood's.

SPANIARDS CANNOT MAKE BARGAINS

Continued from First Page.

of the protocol points, she is free of compulsion now while these diplomatic exchanges are in progress. She may sell to the United States one of the Caroline islands or may refuse to do so and, moreover, if we buy the islands it must be at a price satisfactory to Spain. She may even sell the Caroline group to Germany instead of to the United States, if she can obtain a better price from the former. There is good reason to assume the correctness of the report that Germany is even now bargaining for these islands. All the other points covered by these negotiations likewise are a matter for mutual agreement and not of demand.

If Germany is able to outbid the United States for these islands she may obtain them, but a suspicion is entertained that the naming of $2,000,000 was inspired by a friendly desire to get the best possible terms for Spain from the United States by raising the price of the goods.

One of the pledges which is almost as good as a treaty obligation in its force even now is that the United States in return for the release of the political prisoners from Cuba and Porto Rico held by Spain will secure the release of the Spanish prisoners held by Aguinaldo and to this matter attention is being devoted here. There has been an almost daily dispatch from General Otis announcing the arrival of a transport there loaded with United States troops and the war department is fully confident of its ability now to undertake the full conrol of the islands with the assistance of the naval contingent under Dewey. It is realized that the task of inducing Aguinaldo to surrender the captives for whom he has demanded such an extravagant amount—$1,500,000—under penalty of cutting their throats, is going to be a difficult one; but after all the United States commissioners in Paris have only undertaken that the United States government shall use its best efforts to secure the release of the prisoners. They have not pledged the government to perform the impossible.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. All druggists refund money if it fails

ing of the mountain stronghold.

FIFTY YEARS IN A KING'S CHAIR

Emperor Francis Joseph Observes Semi-Centennial of His Reign.

Vienna, December 2.—Emperor Francis Joseph today, upon the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the throne, issued a general order to the army thanking the soldiers for their loyalty and fearless valor throughout his reign, and declared that he will ever look upon the army as the shield and protector of the throne and fatherland.

Amnesty has been granted to political offenders in Hungary and a number of decorations have been gazetted.

All the newspapers, without distinction as to politics, publish articles extolling the Austrian emperor as the guardian of European peace.

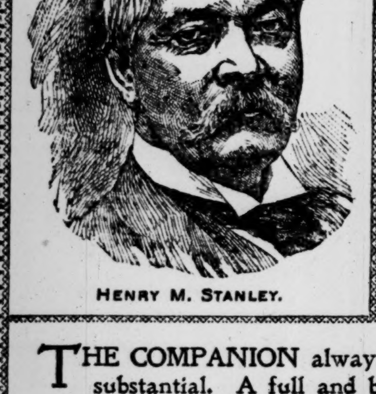
The illuminations tonight are superb. They extend into the remotest suburbs of Vienna, every window in every private house being lighted. The effects at the Rathaus and the Commemoration court are grand. Huge crowds are parading the streets.

Event Observed in Washington.

Washington, December 2.—A brilliant official and religious service, commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of Emperor Francis Joseph's ascension to the throne of Austria, was held at St. Mathews today. President McKinley and Secretary Hay were present in behalf of the United States government, while the foreign governments were represented by the full strength of the diplomatic corps.

Where Women Are Excluded.

There is ony one territory of any size—and never has been but one—occupied by any considerable population from which woman is absolutely excluded. Yet such a place exists today and his existed for centories. As far back as history reaches to all females it has been been forbidden ground. This country without women is situated on a bold plateau between the old peninsula of Acte, in the Grecian archipelago, and the mainland. Here in the midst of cultivated fields and extensive woodlands dwells a monastic confederation of Greek Christians, with twenty-three convents, and numbering more than 7,000 souls. Not one of the monasteries dates from a later time than the twelfth century. A few soldiers guard the borders of this land, and no woman is allowed to cross the frontier. Nor is this all; the rule is extended to every female creature, and from time immemorial no cow, mare, hen duck or goose has been permitted to enter this territory.



HENRY M. STANLEY.

For Life and Liberty.

In this story, which holds the reader breathless, the famous explorer of darkest Africa, Henry M. Stanley, tells how he was once caught by ferocious savages, and saved himself only by cool courage and clever strategy. This is but one of more than 200 stories and articles to be written by distinguished statesmen, scholars, soldiers, sailors and story-writers for the 1899 volume of

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

THE COMPANION always fulfils more than it promises, and its promises are definite and substantial. A full and beautifully illustrated announcement of the principal features to appear in the 1899 volume will be mailed to any address, FREE. The character of the contributions to the new volume is suggested by the titles of some of the more noteworthy ones.

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ANDREW MUIR'S ATONEMENT, ... HERBERT BATES.
THE GROWING CHILD, ... DR. MARY P. JACOBI.
THE CUNNING OF BIRDS, ... JOHN BURROUGHS.
THE BOY WITH A VOICE, ... DAVID BISPHAM.
THE RUSSIAN CRUSOES, ... GENERAL A. W. GREELY.

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N. Y. Tribune.

Served at dinners given by the QUEEN.

N. Y. Sun.

SENSATION IN DOUGLAS COURT

Hon. Joe James Makes a Motion Before Reading Verdict.

IN TRIAL OF JOHN HARRIS

Stated That One of the Jurors Day Before Taken on Jury

EXHIBITED PAIR OF BULLET MOLDS

Saying That the Molds Run the Bullets That Killed Glover—Colonel James Asked That Mistrial Be Ordered—The Court Refused.

Douglasville, Ga., December 2.—(Special.)—The jury trying the case against John Harris jointly indicted with Jack Smith and Ed Humphreys, and charged with the murder of Bill Glover, near Lithia Springs, in May, 1893, remained out all night considering the case and this morning brought in a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy. When court opened this morning, before the verdict was rendered, Hon. Joe S. James, representing the defendant, read a rather senastional motion in which he asked the court to declare a mistrial in the case, stating as a reason for this singular motion at this stage of the case that one of the jurors trying the case, N. S. Lipscomb, Jr., the day before he was taken on the jury approached Dr. J. L. Selman and J. C. James and exhibited to them a pair of bullet molds and used this language: "Here is the molds that run the bullets that killed Bill Glover. Little Bill Gore says he will swear they are Ed Humphreys' molds. I found them on the chautauqua grounds at Salt Springs, where they had thrown them away. Just come and see how the bullets fit the molds. By God, we will get them."

The foregoing language was used in the affidavit of Selman and James, which was read to the court.

Judge James stated that he had been informed that the jury had agreed on a verdict which he would receive, but at the proper time he would give the defendant the benefit of his motion for a mistrial. The jury then filed into the courtroom and rendered a verdict of guilty as before stated.

Defendant's counsel will make a motion for a new trial.

The case against Jack Smith will probably not be tried at this term and possibly not until final disposition is made of the Harris case.

Solicitor General W. T. Roberts has been remarkably successful and will enter upon his new term of office next year better equipped than ever for the vigorous prosecution of criminals. The civil docket of Douglas court will be resumed next week. Some time ago Judge James had quite an amusing experience while holding court in a county of his circuit. There was very loud talking of the stairway leading to the courtroom, causing considerable disturbance. The court ordered the sheriff to bring the offender before him. The sheriff walked in, escorting a typical Irishman.

"Is he drunk, Mr. Sheriff?" asked the court.

"I think he is a little off, your honor," answered the sheriff.

"Are you drunk?" said the court to the son of the emerald isle.

"Yer honor's the judge," replied the offender; "I can talk and I can walk," and suiting the action to the word he strode across the floor with a fairly steady gait. "And yer oner will have to 'cide whether I'm drunk or not."

"Take him away, Mr. Sheriff," said the court, "and let his friends carry him home. He seems to be all right."

Negroes Fight Over Pool Room.

Milledgeville, Ga., December 2.—(Special.) John Hammond and Major Wright, both colored, had a dispute over a game of pool, the latter refusing to pay for the use of the pool table. Hammond demanded the money and told Wright he must pay before he left the room. Wright refused to do so with an oath, and a fight followed. A few minutes later Wright was seen to rush out the back door and Hammond lying on the floor with several cuts in the head and face. Wright made his escape.

INDORSE THE RECOMMENDATION

Muscogee Grand Jury on the Question of Tax Reform.

Columbus, Ga., December 2.—(Special.)—The grand jury of Muscogee county today adopted the following:

"Whereas, The rate of taxation in the state of Georgia is the highest in her history, and unless some appropriations are reduced, so as to bring the state's expenses within her income, the tax rate will be much higher for the next two years;

"Resolved, That we, the grand jurors of Muscogee county, chosen for the fall term of 1898, do heartily recommend to the legislature of Georgia the views of Hon. Allen D. Candler, as expressed in his recent message to the legislature, in regard to the reduction of the school fund appropriation to the amount of $400,000; also the necessity of revising the pension laws, so as to provide for pensions to those confederate soldiers who actually need the aid of the state to supply their necessities and keep them from want.

"That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his excellency, the governor, and to our immediate representatives, Hon. John D. Little, T. J. Chappell and Senator Leonidas McLester, and that they be requested to use their best efforts to enact such laws, and to provide for the purpose of carrying these recommendations into effect."

These resolutions were signed as follows:

C. E. Estes, Foreman.
F. C. Reich, Sec.
Clifton Jones.
R. W. Slade.
J. F. Flournoy, Jr.
F. J. Dudley.
R. M. Kirven.
W. W. Curtis.
Jno. F. Golden.
A. C. Young.
Jas. A. Lewis.
G. W. Hamer.
J. T. Land.
C. P. Bush.
J. F. Clegg.
H. H. Daniel.
Felder Pou.
R. Jefferson.
M. M. Hirsch.
Jas. C. Reese.

COURTMARTIAL WILL TRY CASE.

Sergeant Becker Placed in Athens Prison for Safe Keeping.

Athens, Ga., December 2.—(Special.)—The military authorities will try Sergeant Becker, who shot and killed Private Kelly, of the Two Hundred and Second New York regiment, Wednesday night. The investigation committee made a charge of murder against him today and a courtmartial will be organized to try him. Becker has been removed from Camp Haskell to the city prison for security and a sentry paces in front of his cell all the time. Becker says he was insanely drunk and never knew he had killed Kelly until some time after the affair. He did not even know Kelly. He is quite penitent and paces to and fro in his cell like a crazy man.

This afternoon the remains of Private James Kelley were sent to the home of his parents, in Rochester, N. Y. The casket was covered with beautiful floral offerings sent in by a number of Athens ladies. Kelley was a very popular young fellow, and his comrades are greatly grieved over his death.

SHOT BY SHERIFF'S POSSE.

Ed Powell Killed While Resisting Arrest Near Senoia.

Griffin, Ga., December 2.—(Special.)—A special from Senoia to The Morning Call says the body of Ed Powell, a negro, who escaped from Griffin jail, was sent down on the 4:18 o'clock p. m. train for burial at Griffin. Powell was killed last night about two and a half miles above this place by a sheriff's posse, while resisting arrest.

Ed Powell was wanted on two indictments, and only two weeks ago broke jail in Griffin and came near this place, making his headquarters at the home of James Winn. The officers located him and George Bridges, another escape, and went to arrest them and the resistance was such that Powell was shot dead, and it is thought that Bridges is severely wounded.

Sheriff Morris was cut three times, and his life was saved only by official papers that were badly cut.

In Senoia today there was no divergence of opinion either among the whites or blacks, for it was a recognized fact that the posse was justifiable.

Sues for Damages.

Americus, Ga., December 2.—(Special.)—Suit for personal damages against the Central railroad was instituted in the superior court here this afternoon by Joshua Hammond, who demands $1,000 for having been run over by a passenger train of the defendant company. Hammond is a negro teamster, and his wagon was wrecked in February while he, as is alleged, sustained personal injuries. The case is being fought by both sides.

The grand jury this afternoon returned four indictments against Marmaduke Thompson for forgery. Thompson was commissariat of the Georgia and Alabama railway several years, and the prosecution charges a discrepancy of several thousand dollars in his accounts. Thompson is now in jail awaiting trial.

MORE OFFICERS DISCHARGED.

Their Services Are No Longer Needed. Captain Bradley Resigns.

Second Lieutenant W. D. Roberson, troop I, First regiment cavalry, has been honorably discharged from the service of the state. He remains with the Third Georgia regiment.

Captain Clement G. Bradley, inspector of rifle practice, Fifth regiment Georgia volunteers, has resigned.

Captain J. Ferris Cann, First battalion, infantry, has been appointed a member of the examining board at Savannah.

First Lieutenant Arthur Wrigley, Third battalion, Second regiment, infantry, Georgia volunteers, has resigned.

The following special order was issued yesterday:

"Captain W. W. Williamson, Georgia volunteers, retired, is hereby relieved from active duty with First battalion, infantry, Georgia volunteers, and will return to the retired roll.

"The following provisional officers of Georgia volunteers, appointed under code, section 1098, are hereby honorably discharged from the military service of the state, as their services are no longer needed:

"Captain Wright Hunter, Georgia volunteers.

"Captain Charles S. Richmond, Georgia volunteers.

"First Lieutenant Josiah L. Walthour, Georgia volunteers.

"By command of the governor.

"WM. G. OBEAR,
"Acting Adjutant General."

Negro Church Building Burns.

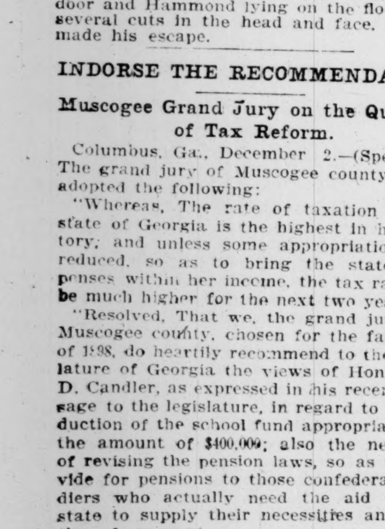
LaGrange, Ga., December 2.—(Special.)—The negro Second Baptist church was burned this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The church was also used as a schoolroom by them, and it had been but a short time before the burning that the scholars and teacher had left the building. It was a large wooden building and made a big blaze. There was no insurance, and besides, they had never finished paying for the building, still owing about $400 on it.

The city of LaGrange is in a law suit with the company that furnishes water, and whenever a fire occurs now we have to stand by and let it burn.

Borrowed Money for Schools.

Brunswick, Ga., December 2.—(Special.)—The board of education met today and closed a deal whereby they borrow $5,000 on long time at a comparatively low rate of interest. The arrangement of this loan will enable the board to pay all its indebtedness, and for the first time in years, show a clean financial front to the teachers and creditors. The terms on which the money was secured are such that by the time the money is due, a sinking fund that will be erected will have more than enough in it to pay the loan. The teachers and creditors generally will rejoice to learn that their money will now be forthcoming.

King Solomon in America
would have worn a



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collar, for Solomon was a wise man.
You can get yours from your dealer.
Perfect in fit, style and finish; and Guaranteed Goods.
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For sale by SWIFT & HARRIS, Atlanta, Ga.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING THE MAIL

Arrest of a Negro Porter in Macon Yesterday Morning.

BY POSTOFFICE INSPECTOR

They Sent Out a Decoy Letter and Caught Him.

NEW THEORY ABOUT HAMILTON'S DEATH

It Is Now Thought He Was Killed by a Stray Bullet of the Rioters and Not by His Tentmate.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., December 2.—(Special.)—Robert Jones, a negro porter who is employed by the railroad companies to transfer the mails at the union depot during the night, was arrested early this morning by Postoffice Inspectors Wardle and Barry on the charge of robbing the mails.

For some time past complaints have been made to Postmaster Hertz in regard to missing mail and he has been on the lookout for quite a while, but has been unable to locate the robber. He was sure that the robbery was not going on in his office and was at a loss to account for it. He therefore notified the chief inspector at Washington and he sent down the two above named detectives, who arrived here Monday morning. They went to work on the case at once and yesterday they decided that they had located the robber. Last night they mailed a letter at the transfer office containing $2 in silver. They informed the mail clerk on the outgoing train to notify the clerk on the train from Savannah, which arrives here at 4 o'clock in the morning, to be on the lookout for the letter. When the train arrived this morning the clerk could not find the letter and so reported to detectives, who immediately placed Jones under arrest and carried him to the police station. His case will be taken up by the grand jury of the United States court, which is now in session, and it is very probable that a true bill will be found against him. This makes the second negro that has been caught here robbing the mails. The last man was captured about two months ago. It is very probable that the department will employ an additional transfer clerk to work at night.

Mystery Explained.

A new and startling theory has arisen as to the killing of the negro private, Hamilton, who was found dead in his tent at Camp Haskell on Tuesday night. The first theory, it will be remembered, was that he was murdered by his tentmate, he having been mysteriously shot in the back during the night while sleeping on his bunk. There was no other explanation for the killing at that time and his tentmate was placed in arrest. Now, however, it is generally believed that Hamilton was killed by a stray bullet from the guns of the negro soldiers who attacked young Berkner on the same night near Mrs. Ryder's store. These negro soldiers, it will be recalled, opened a general fusilade on young Berkner and it is thought that their bullets caused the death of Hamilton, as bullet holes have been found in the tent where Hamilton was killed and in other tents near by. In the tent where Hamilton was found there is a bullet hole on a direct line with his bunk and the theory that he was struck by a stray bullet is a very plausible one. Many of the officers at Camp Haskell accept it as the correct one and it is probable that Hamilton's tentmate will be released from arrest.

So far as known none of the negro rioters have been punished, though they all are now probably guilty of murder.

After the Election.

Everything is quiet in the city today, and business was resumed as usual this morning. The victory for the anti-prohibitionists has been discussed on all sides, and it is freely admitted by the antis that the victory far exceeded their expectations.

The prohibitionists will not talk on the matter, and it is thought that they will contest the election. The barkeepers all seem happy over the result, and many frequenters of their places of business were given free drinks today. It is said that it will be some time before the prohibitionists try another election here.

One of the leading anti men said this morning that he would like very much to see Dr. Lee and Sam Jones. It was the general cry on the streets last night for a speech from Sam Jones, but the gentleman was not in the city. The prohibitionists are now considering the question as to contesting the election. It is not known what their plans will be, as they refuse to talk.

With the Soldiers.

A general courtmartial has been in session at Camp Fornace for the past two days. Several men have been tried and there are others yet to be brought before the court.

Yesterday was general muster inspection, and all of the troops in camp were inspected by the commanding officers. General Bates said today that he was well pleased with the showing made by the troops at inspection yesterday.

The paymasters are expected to arrive in the city every day to pay the men off. It is estimated that over $200,000 will be paid out to the troops in camp here. This fact will be good news to the merchants of the city. The soldiers have already put a large amount of money in circulation since their arrival here and if they remain in Macon any length of time after they are paid off, the city will have $200,000 additional in the pockets of its merchants.

Very few soldiers were seen in the city yesterday. General Wilson issued an order requiring all the men to stay in camp that did not have to come to the city on business for the regiment.

There are four companies on provost guard duty, and the best of order prevails. It seems that the negroes have learned that the guard is not to be trifled with, and no trouble has arisen in the past two days. Additional guards have been placed in Vineville and Bellvue, and if any disturbance is raised it is reported in the city, and an extra number of men is sent out.

Ab Taylor.

Fourteen days more, and Abner Taylor, the wife murderer, will be hanged. He was sentenced several days ago by Judge Felton, and unless the governor interferes he will walk on the gallows on the 16th. Taylor is very despondent, and is closely watched for fear that he will commit suicide. The death watch has been put on, and the watchful eyes of the guard are constantly on the man. He has twice attempted to commit suicide since he has been in the jail, and Jailer Stephan fears that he will yet cheat the gallows.

Newsy Notes.

Judge Allen Fort, of Americus, was in the city yesterday.

The United States grand jury is still in session. It will probably take a week for them to complete their work.

The motion for a new trial in the Stevens murder case will be heard on December 7th.

Senator A. O. Bacon leaves tomorrow night for Washington.

Major Manly B. Curry is ill at the home of Senator Bacon.

STATE BOARD SHOULD ASSESS

Mr. Moody's Bill in the Alabama Legislature Will Cause Discussion.

Montgomery, Ala., December 2.—(Special.) Two very important measures were introduced into the assembly today and each will likely bring about a lengthy discussion. A bill was introduced into the house by Mr. Moody which provides that the property of all corporations capitalized at $500,000 or more should be subject to assessment by the state board, which consists of the governor, the secretary of state and the treasurer, instead of being assessed by county tax collectors. The argument in favor of the bill is that county assessors, being elected by the people of their counties, are very liable to be influenced in the assessment of property by corporations, which have in their employ, perhaps, several hundred voters. The measure will be strenuously resisted. As the law now stands, the duties of the state board of tax assessment comprehend only railway and telegraph properties.

The other measure of special interest that was introduced today provides for the regulation of corporations or associations doing a mutual business in this state or operating on the co-operative plan. The bill requires each of such organizations to make a deposit with the state treasurer equal to the largest sum of insurance it is authorized to take on any one person.

Senator Nunnellee is the father of this bill.

The president of the senate has appointed Senator Jenkins, of Wilcox, to succeed as chairman of the senate committee on education; Former Senator John W. Abercrombie, who resigned on Thursday, to qualify as state superintendent of education.

OBJECTED TO THE PREAMBLE.

Representative Brandon Offered Substitute for Invitation.

Montgomery, Ala., December 2.—(Special.) At noon today the house of representatives considered the senate resolution inviting President McKinley, on the occasion of his visit to the south two weeks from this time, to become the guest of the Alabama general assembly.

Mr. Brandon, objecting to the preamble, which he thought eulogized the president too much, offered a substitute, which was unanimously adopted.

Calhoun County Dry.

Leary, Ga., December 2.—(Special.)—At a prohibition election held yesterday, Calhoun county went dry by thirty-seven votes.

Bomb Near a Councilman's Home.

Atlantic City, N. J., December 2.—A bomb was exploded tonight near the residence of Councilman at Large Edward Johnson, of Brigantine City, tearing a hole in the ground and shattering windows, but doing no injury to any person in the cottage. Mr. Johnson thinks it is the work of his political enemies, whom he was instrumental in fraud had been perpetrated in one ward. turning out of office by proving that

Provisions for Dewey's Fleet

Vancouver, B. C., December 2.—Advices from New South Wales say the steamer Culgon has sailed from Sydney with a cargo of provisions for Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila. The cargo consisted of 5,000 carcasses of mutton, 250 lambs, 125 tons of potatoes, 81 tons of onions and 22 tons of carrots.

Will Williams Captured.

Lumber City, Ga., December 2.—(Special.) Will Williams, who killed L. T. Peacock October 26th, was captured about two miles from town at 12 o'clock and brought safely to town this morning.

Strike at Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., December 2.—(Special.)—Nearly 400 negroes employed as longshoremen and truck hands at the Central railroad wharf have threatened to go on strike on account of the new rule under which two days' pay is held up at the end of the week. The object of this is to get the men to come back on Monday morning. They cannot understand it, however, and have practically refused to work under it. The railroad authorities believe they will return to work without objections when they understand the situation.

Sold Liquor on Sunday.

Savannah, Ga., December 2.—(Special.)—In the city court today G. C. Varn, J. A. Sawyer, James Toschach and Charles August were fined $235 and costs each for selling liquor on Sunday. The men keep saloons at Thunderbolt, where the soldiers of the corps were accustomed to congregate, and the officers of the guard went into the courts and made cases against them.

Spain Secures Concessions.

London, December 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says: "It is officially announced that the Spanish peace commissioners have secured a concession granting Spain commercial advantages in the Philippines for ten years. An effort will be made to secure a similar concession in the Antilles."

Old Rates Restored.

Houston, Tex., December 2.—As a result of the injunction against the state railroad commissioners' rates issued yesterday by Federal Judge McCormick, the ten systems included in the order today sent out orders restoring all rates to those in force before the commission began making rates. There will be no increase in freight rates of 10 per cent after tomorrow.

Want Conservatives in Power Again.

Madrid, December 2.—Senor Silvela, the conservative leader, has started an agitation for an immediate summoning of the cortes. He says that in view of the utter failure of the liberals, it is time for the conservatives to return to power, when, he adds, the carlist danger will be quickly dissipated.

ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

A NEW DISCOVERY WHICH IS WORTH THAT MUCH.

To Any One Afflicted with Piles.

The Pyramid Pile Cure, the new, painless remedy which has been so remarkably successful in curing every form of piles and rectal diseases, has recently been placed on sale at druggists, and it is safe to say that when its extraordinary merit becomes fully known, there will be no such thing as surgical operations for the cure of this obstinate and common trouble.

Mrs. M. C. Hinkly, of 601 Mississippi St., Indianapolis, Ind., says: I had been a terrible sufferer from piles for 15 years, and no remedies benefited me, until I saw an advertisement of the Pyramid Pile Cure; I got a package, also a package of Pyramid Pills and used both according to directions. I was astonished at the immediate relief obtained and now I honestly believe the Pyramid to be the only certain cure for piles.

That you may realize how bad I was, I will say that I was confined to my bed and went before the college physicians here, who said my case was a new one to them, and wanted seven or eight hundred dollars to undertake a cure; the great pain had brought on a rupture, and I knew an operation would be death to me on account of blood poisoning. Nearly every one here knows of my terrible suffering from piles, and I feel that I cannot praise the Pyramid Pile Cure enough, and the Pyramid Pills also. My husband will join me in highly recommending the Pyramid, my daughter was cured by one box only. For several years I weighed but about 90 pounds, now I weigh 150, and feel in perfect health.

This seems to be the universal testimony of every sufferer from piles who have ever tried the Pyramid; it is the safest, most painless pile cure yet discovered; contains no opiate, morphine, cocaine or any poisonous ingredient whatever, has a soothing, healing effect from the first application, and the moderate price places it within the reach of everyone needing treatment. The Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists at 50 cents and $1.00 per package, and the Pyramid Pills at 25 cents per box.

Send to Pyramid Co., Marshall, Mich., for free book on cause and cure of piles.

BOARD OF INQUIRY RESUMES ITS WORK

Session Held in Washington Produces Nothing New.

FEW WITNESSES EXAMINED

Purchases of Horses and Mules Are Described by an Officer.

THE PRICES WERE NOT EXCESSIVE

Old Sea Captain Declares the Transports Were Not Overloaded, but Were Well Provided.

Washington, December 2.—The war investigating commission resumed its sittings in this city today, Colonel Charles Bird being on the stand. He was on duty during the war in the quartermaster general's office, having charge of the transportation division. He had charge, in the beginning of the war, of the purchase of mules, and he believed the prices paid to have been reasonable, the average price of leaders being $100 and for wheelers $125.

On one occasion the department had rejected bids in St. Louis and had gone into the open market, securing animals at a less rate than the bids specified. He said that contracts for railroad transportation were made in Chicago, St. Paul and other centers before the beginning of the movement of troops. The prices secured were lower than ordinarily given to individuals, but it had been found impossible to get competitive rates from the railroad companies. In some cases the officers in the field had not secured as low rates as he had considered possible, and in such instances he had interfered, generally with the result of getting better figures. In moving troops tourist sleepers had been secured where possible, and in all cases a seat for each soldier was obtained. In some cases regular sleepers were substituted for the tourist cars. As a rule, the railroad companies had been prompt in responding to the terms of a contract, but in some instances in the south there had been some delay in the matter of equipment.

Plant System Caused Trouble.

In response to a request from General Wilson, Colonel Bird explained the difficulty in getting troops from Tampa to Port Tampa, which was, he said, due to the fact that the Plant system, which controlled the only line from Port Tampa, wanted to cut out the Florida Central road from carrying any of the government troops or supplies, and in order to accomplish this result had put a very high rate on shipments between the two points. In consequence of this position taken by the railroad company, orders had been given that not a dollar should be paid for transportation over this nine miles of road until a proper rate should be made, and as a consequence no payments had been made for this service. The congestion at Tampa was due to the fact that more supplies were sent to that point than could be handled. When they learned of the congestion an order was issued for the marking of the cars and a quartermaster's agent was sent with each car. In most cases it was impossible to send bills of lading.

Colonel Bird said that he and the secretary of war had co-operated together in chartering vessels for water transportation. In some instances it had been necessary to be quite arbitrary in securing some vessels. Mr. Clyde, of the Merchants and Miners' line, had held out very strenuously on the plea that the vessels were needed in his own business. The rental paid for the chartered vessels were considered very low, the rate being 15 cents per gross ton per day on vessels of 3,000 tons and over, but during the latter part of the war it had been necessary to increase the rate.

Colonel Bird also said that the transports occupied between Tampa and Santiago had been fitted up only to carry the men and supplies to Havana, and this was the reason they proved inadequate for a trip of much longer duration.

Old Sea Captain Testifies.

Captain James McKay, a civilian and an old sea captain in Florida and Cuban waters, who, under General Humphrey, had charge of the details of the transportation of the troops to Santiago, proved an important witness at the afternoon session. He said that complete rations had been put on each ship, and that the vessels had not been overloaded. This was contrary to previous testimony, as was also a later statement that the vessel which each command was to occupy had been designated before embarking. He emphasized this fact, saying the designation had been made by General Shafter, and the colonel of each of the regiments was evidently informed in each case. He said there was no confusion when the troops went ashore.

"I say emphatically there was no disorder and no confusion," he said, "and that in all cases the regiments found their quarters without trouble or delay."

"How about the rough riders, the Roosevelt regiment?" asked Governor Beaver.

"They were assigned to the Yucatan, and there was no difficulty in their embarkation."

"It has been reported to us," continued Governor Beaver, "that they seized the vessel. Was that true?"

"No; it was not true," the witness replied. "The Yucatan was placed in the canal and the Rough Riders walked in and took their places on the vessel according to directions. They did not seize the vessel, because there was no necessity that they should do so."

Captain McKay took exception to a reference in Admiral Sampson's report to what he called the "wandering proclivities of the transports."

"As a matter of fact," he said, "if the transports developed wandering proclivities, this fact is due to the navy.

Captain McKay had not completed his testimony when the commission adjourned for the day.

NEW PROBLEMS ARE PRESENTED.

Claims Against Hawaii and Chinese Citizens Now Attract Attention.

Washington, December 2.—The United States government is being called on to face some questions of interest resulting from the expansion policy.

The British government some time before the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, filed with Hawaii a number of claims for redress for the ill treatment and illegal confinement of British subjects, involved in the revolutionary movement which overthrew the queen. These amount to several hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate and the question is, the Hawaiian government having failed to settle them, whether the United States government does not inherit liability.

The claims are just such as were filed by the late Secretary Gresham against the Hawaiian government in behalf of a number of alleged American citizens, most of whom afterwards turned out to be aliens.

None of our claims were pressed, but they formed the foundation for the British claims.

Another question of more importance is the determination of the status of some of our newly acquired citizens or subjects. Already a Chinaman by birth, but a Filipino by citizenship, has applied for recognition as an American citizen. Another Chinaman in Hawaii wants a passport showing that he is a citizen of the United States. The annexation law prohibits the coming into the limits of the United States of Chinese persons from Hawaii, but the constitutionality of any act that proposes to discriminate among American citizens has been raised and this Chinaman is a citzen by adoption. These are a few of the questions that have already arisen and others are expected to follow in the near future.

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BOTTLED MESSAGE FROM ANDREE

Note Said To Have Been Written by Aeronaut Comes to Light.

Stockholm, December 2.—An engine driver named Delke has written to the Swedish-Norwegian minister at St. Petersburg a letter, in which he says that he found in the vicinity of the Ural mountains a bottle containing two papers, one of which bore the following message written in French:

"Andree and balloon has crossed the Ural mountains. ANDREE."

The other paper, inscribed in Russian, was as follows:

"Give this letter to the consul or the police."

AMUSEMENTS.

"A Bachelor's Honeymoon," presented at the Grand last night, is a fairly good comedy, presented by a company of moderate merit only. The advertising matter of the show announces that the comedy is "the Hoyt's theater success," which would naturally lead one to think that he was going to see the play as put on at Hoyt's theater in New York, which is not the case, although it is not stated that the present company is the one that put the play on at Hoyt's theater.

While there are some clever situations in the comedy and it is at times laughable, it is not particularly well constructed and the author has resorted to puns and rather risque jokes to produce the laughs. The thread of the story is somewhat drawn out, and while the comedy as a whole is not one of the best, it is not entirely devoid of merit.

Walter Walker has the leading part and fills it in a very pleasing manner. Mr. Franklin Hill, a young man of no small ability, has one of the best parts in the comedy and his work is one of the pleasing features of the show. Miss St. Pierre as Barbara, the maid servant, is probably the cleverest member of the company.

All of the comedies these days have a maid servant brought prominently to the front, and Miss St. Pierre is one of the best seen here this year. Miss St. Pierre would make a success in a much better company. A matinee today and another performance tonight will conclude the engagement.

"The Heart of Maryland."

"The Heart of Maryland" begins its engagement at the Grand Monday night.

This latest play of David Belasco's has experienced deserved success since its first production, three years ago, in New York.

Like all of Mr. Belasco's plays, "The Heart of Maryland" is said to be intensely interesting and full of genuine comedy. The war is not seen and smoke and carnage are eliminated, the war being made known by suggestions. "The Heart of Maryland" has been presented in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco during the past two seasons, and recently terminated a run of one hundred nights at the Adelphi theater, London.

A matinee will be given Tuesday and a final performance Tuesday night.

Keogh's comedians will appear in the merry farce, "A Turkish Bath," Monday and Tuesday at the Columbia. The company comprises such people as Miss Mona Wynne, for the past seasons at Proctor's, Keith's, Koster & Bial's and the principal roof gardens of New York city. Mr. John Keiffer is a singer of reputation, his range high B and is said to be in excellent voice this season. Peters and Walters are singers and dancers that have been with the best farce comedy companies on the road, and their sketch is full of witty dialogue. The rest of the fun makers are capable people and the prices, 15, 25, 35 and 50 cents is a feature and one that can be appreciated.

The sale of seats for Monday night will begin this morning at Miller's. There will be a special bargain matinee Tuesday afternoon, when 25 cents will admit to all parts of theater.

"Back on the Farm," a rural comedy, is announced for Wednesday and Thursday at the Columbia theater. A "rube" band and their challenge orchestra will be special features of the engagement. An exchange, commenting on the performance, says:

"Dan Darleigh's play, 'Back on the Farm,' offered at the Wieting opera house last night, with the author in the title role, proved an attraction. His play was evidently satisfactory, for it was cordially received. Silas Stebbins is a character that fits Mr. Darleigh to the life. He makes the yankee farmer exceedingly amusing in every sense. Mr. Darleigh goes on the stage with no make-up on his face, nature having provided him with the lineaments of the character he impersonates."

The engagement will include a special bargain matinee Thursday afternoon.

Relief for West Indies.

London, December 2.—In order to relieve the distress in the West Indies, the government has decided to grant the Barbadoes £40,000 and St. Vincent £25,000 and to lend to each the sum of £50,000.

SOUTHERN ENTERS ST. LOUIS.

It Seems To Have the Louisville Air-Line All Right.

It was announced last summer that the Southern railway had secured control of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis railroad, otherwise known as the "air line." The statement was never denied, but it may have been premature. However, that may be, the Southern is now credited with being practically in control. The "Air Line's" securities have steadily advanced in price—an evidence that somebody was buying them.

The Southern made a traffic arrangement some time ago by which it obtained all the "Air-Line's" freight going south. This freight was formerly handled by the Louisville and Nashville.

The Southern is also running through sleepers over the "Air-Line" into St. Louis.

The Southern owns the Kentucky and Indiana bridge at Louisville, and recently the "Air-Line" purchased the New Albany Terminal Belt road, which connects with the Kentucky and Indiana bridge.

With a line of its own from St. Louis into the southeast, the Southern will be amply able to hold its own against competitors for that business.

Railway Notes.

Superintendent Berkeley and Assistant General Freight Agent Cheatham of the Seaboard, have been up the line this week.

Only one passenger was killed in Kentucky last year, but of employes 124 were killed.

R. R. Hammond has become General Superintendent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis system, succeeding I. H. Emmert, resigned.

The roads in the northwest have been in a blizzard the last few days and have been operated under difficulties.

Kansas City has the reputation of being the train robbing center of the west. Six train robberies have occurred near Kansas City in the last two years.

Eighteen station agents on the Baltimore and Ohio are women.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad will extend its electric service. Two years ago this company spent $500,000 on the third rail system for suburban traffic. The experiment has been so satisfactory that the electric system will be extended and it may eventually supplant steam in the passenger branch of the operating department.

The Erie canal is closed on account of the ice.

The orders given by roads last week for new rails amounted to 500,000 tons. Carnegie got orders for 275,000 tons and the Illinois Steel company got the rest—225,000 tons.

The Chesapeake and Ohio admits that it is carrying freight at less than tariff rates, and it charges that all coal carrying lines are discriminating.

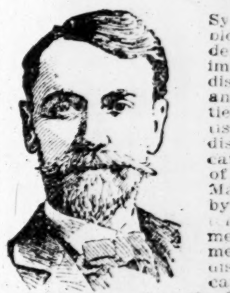
The coming year is expected to witness a vast amount of improvements by railroads—more than have been made in ten years.

Dry Goods Store Closed.

Denver, Col., December 2.—The dry goods store of H. N. Bradley & Co. was closed today under an attachment secured by the Merchants' National bank, of New York. The liabilities of the firm are said to be about $110,000. No statement of the assets has been made.

STOP! DANGER

Persons in need of medical treatment are often aware that they are afflicted with some trouble, but put it off from time to time until they have a disease that is incurable. Would it not be best to stop and study your condition and be warned at the DANGER SIGNAL? Also would it not be much more sensible to consult a physician and find out your just condition? DR. HATHAWAY & CO., the eminent specialists of this city, have the reputation of being the most skilled men in their specialty, and if you go to them they will tell you the truth. Not only that—if you do not need treatment they will tell you so; if you do, they will advise you the quickest and safest way to get well. Remember they are experts and have had the best results of any specialists in this city in their line, have been located here for a long time, and the business men, press and their grateful patients heartily indorse their methods of treatment. Consult them and you are safe.



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The Constitution.

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CLARK HOWELL............................Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL..............Business Manager

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ATLANTA, GA., December 3, 1898.

The State Pension Increase.

Under all the circumstances, the action of the house committee on appropriations in increasing the pension list by $40,000 a year may be described as very remarkable. It is remarkable and surprising for several reasons.

In the first place, the pension appropriations of Georgia were already larger than those of all the other southern states combined. In the second place, the Brandon bill, which reduces the pension list so as to include only those veterans and widows of veterans who are in actual need of such help, has already been favorably reported on by the ways and means committee of the house. The vote in committee in favor of the bill was unanimous. In the third place, the confederate veterans in the house are in favor of confining the pensions to those who actually need them.

In view of all these facts and circumstances we feel justified in saying that the action of the committee on appropriations in increasing the pension appropriation at this time is, to say the least, very remarkable. And when we say it is remarkable, we mean that it cannot be explained or justified on ordinary grounds. In seeking to account for it, we are compelled to take refuge in the assumption that the committee has suddenly discovered some overwhelming reason or necessity which has led its members, without debate or discussion in any shape, to add $40,000 to the pension fund.

When the matter comes up in the house we have no doubt that the public will be enlightened as to the discovery made by the committee; but until the day of enlightenment comes, the public will continue to believe that the Brandon bill, unanimously adopted by the ways and means committee of the house, contains the essence of justice and fairness. The Constitution believes, and the people believe, that every needy veteran and every needy widow of a veteran should be properly taken care of by the state. There is no objection to that policy from any source whatsoever; the whole state is in favor of it; but unless it can be shown that the state has the right, or that it is sound public policy to tax the needy to pay pensions to those who are comfortably well-off, we must continue to believe that the Brandon bill represents justice and fairness.

There are confederate pensioners in Georgia today who are in a better condition financially than half of the taxpayers of the state; and among these taxpayers, caught between the gold standard and their creditors, there are many needy men. It is this unwholesome and deplorable fact that forms the basis of the Brandon bill. The principle of that measure is to do no injustice to the really needy confederate veterans and their widows, and at the same time remedy the injustice that now places a burden on needy taxpayers for the benefit of those confederate veterans who are better able to take care of themselves than the average farmer who has been reduced to poverty by the low prices of his produce.

Until the principle is established that it is just, and fair, and right to tax men who have as much as they can do to make both ends meet in order to pay pensions to those who are able to earn a comfortable living, and who, in some cases, are enjoying good incomes—until the legislature is willing to assert that it is good policy to tax poor men for the personal benefit of those who are better off—we must insist that the principle of the Brandon bill is just and equitable.

We think it would be hard to find a veteran, himself a taxpayer, who would not indorse the principle of the Brandon bill, and we say this with the more assurance since the measure has the indorsement of those veterans who are members of the legislature. They indorse it because they know that it will work no hardship anywhere, but on the contrary give a measure of relief to the needy tax-payers of the state. It is impossible to mistake the intentions of the Brandon bill or the purposes of those who favor it. The measure itself does entire justice to those who have real claims on the bounty of the state, and those who favor it would resent any effort to reduce the pensions of the needy and indigent veterans and widows of veterans. These things cannot be obscured in any kind or degree; they stand out and help to make clear the position of those who stand for tax reform, reduction of expenses and economy in the management of the state's affairs.

We do not believe, indeed, that any attempt will be made to obscure the matter. The facts are too plain. We do not, of course, know the grounds on which the committee on appropriations proceeded when it added $40,000 to the pension fund, which already exceeded $600,000, in the face of the fact that the ways and means committee, recognizing the justice and propriety of confining pensions to those who really need them, had unanimously indorsed the Brandon bill. It may be taken for granted, however, that these grounds will be developed when the budget of the appropriations committee comes before the house for consideration. Until that time comes the people of the state who are in favor of relieving the needy taxpayers may be supposed to be waiting for information on the subject. In the meantime the legislature should reduce the appropriation to the basis of the Brandon bill.

The Reappointment of Col. Trammell.

The reappointment of Colonel L. M. Trammell as a member of the Georgia railroad commission is a graceful compliment to a public official who has rendered good service.

Colonel Trammell succeeded the late Campbell Wallace as chairman of the commission, of which body he will have been a member for eighteen years at the completion of his present term. He was first appointed on the commission in 1881 by Governor Colquitt. He has always manifested deep interest in its affairs, and has been untiring in his efforts to make the Georgia commission the model of all railroad commissions in the country.

He is, no doubt, entitled to more credit than any other single member who has ever served on the commission for the high place it holds among similar organizations throughout the country. He has been conservative and just, and be it said to the credit of the commission, its work since its organization to the present day has always been characterized by its determination to protect the interests of the people while doing at the same time no violence to the millions of dollars invested in the railroads of the state.

This is the true principle which should govern any railroad commission, and it is the recognition of this fact by the Georgia railroad commission, from the day of its organization, that has given it the strength it possesses, and that has won for it a place in the very highest rank of the railroad commissions of the several states.

Colonel Trammell is to be congratulated upon his reappointment, and the governor is to be commended for his recognition of the distinguished services rendered by the able chairman of the commission.

Atlanta's Credit.

The disposition of the new bond issue is a remarkable tribute to the credit of Atlanta.

It is doubtful if there is a city in the union which could have made a trade more indicative of financial confidence than the one which has just been concluded. It called for the replacement of 7 per cent bonds at 4, and whatever of uncertainty might have existed as to the ability of the city to cut off almost half her interest charges, disappears in face of the great competition which arose among financial men to secure the issue of bonds intended to take up the old 7 per cent ones issued for the completion of the Air-line railroad. Among the bids received, twenty-eight leading financial houses, representing Boston, New York, Chicago and Baltimore, entered into the competition, offering various premiums, and that of 109.316 from Sperry, Jones and Co., of Baltimore, was accepted.

This is a fine tribute to the administration of Mayor Collier as well as to the city itself, because to a great extent the credit of any business is raised or lowered according to the wise government which directs it.

The Republican Programme.

The Chicago Times-Herald is in favor of calling an extra session of the new congress in order that the money question may "be taken out of politics and established once for all on a solid gold basis."

This statement leaves out of view the fact that no public question can ever be considered as permanently settled in a country where the people rule; but let that pass. Editor Kohlsaat is in favor of an extra session in order to establish the gold standard more firmly. He believes that legislation of this kind should take place as promptly as possible, and in order to show that it would be good party policy to do so, he quotes from one of the most fluent of republican politicians, Hon. J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa.

It is not necessary to reproduce here what Mr. Clarkson says. The Constitution, for various reasons, is anxious to see the republicans call an extra session and develop their plans of currency reform. For instance, if the republicans really have any intention of trying to give the people relief, we desire to see their experiment tried. The producers of this country have reached a pass where they will be glad to accept prosperity at the hands of any party or combination, and say thanky, too. If the republicans can restore prosperity, we want to see them do it as promptly as possible.

We want to see how far they propose to go in the matter—whether their proposed currency reform is intended to restore prosperity or whether its purpose is to give the few owners of gold entire control of the country's finances and of its volume of money.

In short, if the republicans can restore prosperity, we want it to come quickly; and in any event we want to see their plans fully developed and carried out. We have not the slightest idea that they will pass a single measure in the interests of the people, or that they have any serious intention of reforming the currency so that a larger volume may be put in circulation to relieve the money famine now existing over wide areas in this country. But no matter about that; we desire to see their programme spread out before the people.

For, beyond all question, the result of republican legislation if an extra session is called will put the voters of the country to a very severe test. The republicans propose to retire the greenbacks and substitute for them bank notes. They propose to restore, on a grander scale than ever, the great octopus of national banking which Jackson and the people were at such pains to destroy.

This being so, let them get to work quickly and accomplish their designs, in time for the people to give their answer in 1900.

General Howard and the Cubans.

General O. O. Howard is another of the men of experience with the Cuban soldiers who raise their voices in defense of these much maligned patriots.

General Howard has an article in the current Forum in which he adds his testimony to the honesty and efficiency of the bulk of the Cubans. To the oft-repeated charge that the Cubans under Garcia did not do their part in co-operating with the army before Santiago, General Howard writes:

"Only 300 Cubans defended the Cobre road, and they were engaged by the Spanish 4,000 strong and driven out, although not without considerable loss to the Spaniards. It appears to me that the Cuban contingent performed an important part in the advance on Santiago, and did their work reasonably well. They did not bring from Gomez as many men as they had promised, and their manner of fighting, which they had been practicing for several years, did not accord with the American idea; yet all due credit must be given by us to a co-operation without which the taking of Santiago would have been much more difficult."

General Howard goes on to give this picture of the Cuban soldier, his capabilities and his failings:

There are some stories about the Cuban soldiers picking up blankets, and others of their firing upon Spaniards helpless in the water, and the like; yet no friend of the Cubans will believe that many, even of the common Cuban soldiers, did these things. They had for years been fighting an enemy that hardly ever spared a prisoner, yet the Cuban commanders wonderfully refrained from retaliation and revenge when Spanish prisoners fell into their hands. Whatever may be said to show his degradation, the Cuban is not a savage nor is he a thief. It is, indeed, remarkable how he loves to dispense hospitality or to do one a service when he can—always without reward.

The common Cuban has his vices and immoralities, and they need eradication. He has his feuds, his hatreds, his revenges, like the inhabitants of Sicily, and there are corruptions, due to a perpetual state of war and to malignant oppression. All these will be swept away by the introduction of a thorough educational system and by a proper moral training under wholesome laws properly administered. I believe that after the Spaniards shall have gone and a good government shall have been established—a government which shall encourage and foster, but not undertake to control, the offices of religion—Cuba will be a fruitful field, rich in the products of virtue and of loyalty to right, for the basis is a people of kindly natures and warm hearts.'

With these convictions I am pained to see, on the part of some of our public journals and many private citizens, a disposition to alienate the Cuban patriots. We did not expect to find angels in the present Cuban people. Their old men, their women and children, reconcentrados, and non-combatants have been so badly treated, so degraded, that those who have not already perished furnish a pitiable sight to American eyes. It will take wholesome government, encouraged industry and ample time to bring this generation out of the stupor of their prolonged woe. We need not despise any poor soul capable of salvation. Again, then, I call upon all our friends who have made sacrifices in this war to remember that the Cuban patriots have thus far acted loyally, if not so energetically as we could have wished, in co-operating with our commanders, and that, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, the Cuban people as a whole are worthy of our protection and our help.

To the suggestion that there were no wounded Cubans and that the Cubans did not suffer to any extent, General Howard says that in the large Cuban hospital at Firmega there were 4,000 wounded men besides the sick, and that in all the hospitals there were wounded Cubans.

The most of our warriors are literary men and amateur photographers. They are now making the magazines hum.

There was at one time a coolness between Sampson and Shafter. This was when Sampson wanted to claim everything afloat in Santiago, including the shadow of Morro castle in the water, as naval prizes.

The Monroe doctrine is like old Adamzad. It walks in the night, and has claws.

Uncle Hoar says sovereignty is not salable. What was Thomas Jefferson buying when he took Louisiana in out of the wet?

All we ask the eastern republicans is that they hire a hall and charge an admission fee to their hair-pullings. They can send the receipts to the suffering Cubans.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The last issue of The Saturday Review presents a very readable table of contents. The typography and general make-up of the publication is in the highest style of the art. The society department, presided over by Miss Stephens, displays unusual snap and vigor, while the book reviews, by Miss Edith May, display rare critical powers. The same praise of excellent work may be equally applied to all the other ladies who are engaged upon The Review. A remarkable development is that, owing to the great demand for copies, back numbers have all been exhausted.

According to The London Daily Telegraph, the anarchist, Luccheni, who killed the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, has appealed, through his counsel, Advocate Pierre Moriand, against the life sentence passed upon him by the assize court of Geneva.

The pope has ordered Father Ehrle to make researches in the library and secret archives of the vatican for records of Cola de Rienzi, the noted tribune of Rome, who, in 1347, when the pope withdrew to Avignon, made himself master of Rome until 1357. Cola de Rienzi was an ancestor of the pope, the mother of the holy father having been a descendant in direct line from Cola de Rienzi.

In 1892 a law was enacted whereby enlisted men of two years standing, unmarried and less than thirty years old, could compete for promotion to rank of second lieutenant. Before this law of 1892, an act of 1878 permitted the promotion of meritorious non-commissoned officers to second lieutenancies. There is a preliminary examination which includes the common branches and military subjects. Then follows a competitive examination. From the candidates who pass this, from time to time, second lieutenants will be selected.

WORKING ON THE CHOCTAW LINE

Eight Thousand Men Will Soon Be Closing the Gap.

Little Rock, Ark., December 2.—As a result of the temporary injunction granted to the Choctaw and Memphis Railway Company yesterday, restraining the Iron Mountain from interfering with the construction of the former's new line between Little Rock and Wister Junction, an order came from Philadelphia today urging contractors to cover their work and push it with all possible expedition.

Within ten days 8,000 men will be employed on the gap of 164 miles of new road, and it is confidently asserted by the Choctaw people that the road will be completed and trains running into Little Rock by October, 1899.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Bill Arp's Letters Admired.

Editor Constitution—I believe Bill Arp to be a friend to all humanity, although I have no personal acquaintance with him.

I have been thinking for some time of doing for him what I have not seen done by any one else, that of expressing my heartfelt thanks for the many happy moments his published letters have given me.

Somewhere away back in the 50's I began to read his letters. Whether they would read just as well with some other signature under them or not, I cannot tell, but one thing I do know there are few writers who need no greater assurance that their communications will be published and read by the public than that of seeing their signature attached to them. I have made it a rule or habit of my life to stop long enough to read anything signed "Bill Arp."

They have made me laugh and cry. They have brightened many a dark hour, and brought relief many times to my cast down spirits. They have brought life and sunshine many and many times to my humble home. For several years of late their weekly visits have been enjoyed beyond measure.

But look here, his late letter, telling us what he does for Mrs. Arp and making himself useful like a "boy" about the house, kitchen, yard and garden got me into a debate, not to say trouble with my wife. Now, I am not in the habit of doing heaps of things that he mentions; and when my wife read the letter she took special pleasure in informing me that I didn't do that way for her; and when she cornered me so close I was compelled to act on the defensive. I told her I was a farmer and not only a farmer, but a hand, and not only a hand, but a slave to the crop; that I not only made 1,000 bushels of corn and twenty bales of cotton and other things in proportion; but I gathered the most of all the crops and housed and otherwise disposed of them, and I am sixty-three years old; and that Bill Arp never had anything of the kind to do; that he never plowed; he never hoed a row of corn or cotton; he never gathered a load of corn and cribbed it; that he never picked a bale of cotton. Now let Bill Arp keep coming, but don't get me into any more debates with my wife.

D. E. STARR.

Bermuda, Tex., November 27, 1898.

Imperialism Discussed.

Editor Constitution—Imperialism is foreign to the principles of democracy. These principles we are fast dropping under the present administration. Truly the corpses of Jefferson, Washington, Hamilton and the leaders of our country's cause in its infancy rest uneasy in their graves, and their shades flush at the turn of mind of the rulers of this great commonwealth. For what purpose do we add to the dimensions of our country, a country too great already to have just and equitable laws adaptable to her wide and varied territory—territory so great in area and so diverse in its interest that a good and beneficial law to one section works a hardship upon some other section? Is not political shame and jobbery great enough that we must add new fields for the furtherance of political parties and fat jobs for men who, failing to look after and work for what they believe to be best for their own fellowmen, will not hesitate to enrich themselves at the expense of an unhappy people? God forbid! Let us follow our oldtime principles—principles that have redounded to our credit, honor and glory for over two hundred years—of friendliness to all powers, and alliance with none. Let us further our glory by giving freedom to the people we have emancipated from Spanish tyranny, then wrap around us our time-honored mantle of non-extension.

Let us gird ourselves with our sash of strength—neutrality; shut our eyes to the sweet, tempting morsel—imperial aggrandizement—a morsel sweet to the mouth but bitter to the belly—and uphold with diplomacy, if possible; if not, then by the mights of our arms, the principles of democracy, humanity, freedom and the Monroe doctrine.

C. C. DENNIS.

Dawson, Ga., December 1, 1898.

Buck.

Editor Constitution—I have just read your article on "Home-made Wine," in the issue of November 30th.

I write this article to call the attention of the legislature, now in session, to one of the greatest evils now afflicting our section of country. The beverage you speak of in your editorial is familiarly known in this section as "buck." It is a fermented liquor made in many ways, and from almost anything. It is made principally from cane skimmings during the season of sirup making. The beer is boiled and set aside, and becomes in a few days a powerful intoxicant. It produces a speedy and terrible "drunk," from whose effects it is hard to recover. Frequently it is made from boiling corn, or potatoes, to a certain stage, setting aside a while, then putting sirup in it and boiling it again to keep it from souring.

Thousands of gallons are thus made every year in south Georgia, and the consequent demoralization of labor in the country is positively appalling. I am assured that there is no way of stopping this evil by any legislation thus far enacted. I call the attention of our lawmakers to an opportunity for doing great good by enacting a law covering clearly this kind of intoxicants, whose enforcement will rid our section of this curse. It ought to be easy to put through such a measure. The barkeepers are in favor of such a law and the politician will make himself popular with his people in this way. Will not the legislature speedily help us? Some change ought to be made about the sale of home-made wine. In the wet counties of lower Georgia the wine business has already become a matter of very serious moment. It is specially hurtful in the rural districts.

I understand this wine business was put into the original general local option law in order to save the law from defeat; but a better day has come and I feel sure that the repeal of that part of the general law allowing the sale of "home-made wine" would meet very general approval. At any rate, give us a law against "buck" and all other fermented liquors, and give it to us quick.

W. A. COOPER.
Pastor Baptist Church.

Quitman, Ga.

Governor Bullock Rises to Remark.

Editor Constitution—In your editorial treatment of The Chicago Tribune this morning you say: "The only progress which republicanism ever brought to a southern state was to loot the treasury, to issue bonds and to place them on the market without authority, and to run riot with all of the resources which they found at their disposal. The history of the past thirty years, during which time the intelligence and the virtue of the southern states have been in control, is a history of real progress. Under that control these states have escaped from the terrible condition into which they had been run by republicanism."

If you will be good enough to except Georgia from this sweeping editorial indictment, it will not be necessary for me to repeat and again present the abundant evidences that the material progress; the economy of administration and the low rate of taxation during my administration has not been equaled by any Georgia state administration since then.

Please bear in mind the important fact that the treasury was not "looted;" that bonds were not placed upon the market without authority, nor did any one "run riot with all of the resources which they found at their disposal" during the administration of RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

Atlanta, Ga., December 2, 1898.

The Plain Truth.

From Frank Leslie's Weekly.

The decision rendered by the supreme court of Illinois, to the effect that the Pullman Palace Car Company must dispose of its real estate holdings, including the town of Pullman, because its charter gives it only the right to manufacture cars, and not to engage in any other business, has a direct bearing on the case of the Editorial Assocation of the State of New York against the elevated and street car lines, which, in violation of their franchises, have entered into the advertising business. It appears to be only necessary to have the question affecting this illegal advertising taken into the courts, under proper auspices to secure a decision similar to that just rendered against the Pullman corporation. Steps to this end will shortly be taken by the New York State Press Association, and a legal adjudication of the merits of the case, which has never yet been had, will be sought.

M'MILLIN RENEWS FIGHT ON BAILEY

Tennessee's Next Governor Attacks the Leader of the House Minority.

TEXAN HAS SOME ENEMIES

Those Who Voted for the Democrat Are Still His Warm Friends.

TENNESSEAN IS SAID TO BE JEALOUS

Lone Star Man Will Certainly Have Opposition for the Leadership in the Next House.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, December 2.—(Special.)—The return to Washington of Governor-elect Benton McMillin has brought a renewal of the talk about a fight on Bailey for the leadership of the next house, for the first thing the gentleman from Tennessee did on his arrival was to give out an interview attacking Bailey. This has been followed by several similar attacks from not unexpected sources, and the flames have been vigorously fanned by certain newspapers in New York and here in Washington which are unfriendly to the Texan, one of whose sins is that he is independent enough at times to fly in the face of the newspaper critics.

Mr. Bailey and some of his friends have come back with replies to these critics, but they have lacked the vigor of the attack, probably for the reason that the attacks have not been considered of enough importance for very serious consideration. It will be nearly a year before the new congress assembles, unless there should be an extra session, and that is sufficient time for most of the opposition against Bailey to die out.

Same Crowd of Opponents.

For the opposition to him is based almost entirely upon personal animosity. It is worthy of note that so far the only people who have been interviewed in opposition to Bailey are those who opposed him in the contest for the leadership in the present congress. So far as I have been able to find, few, if any, of the men who have voted for him have turned against him; and of the other members of the present congress who will be in the next, he will doubtless gain as many votes of those who voted against him as he will lose from the ranks of the supporters.

The opposition of Governor McMillin is of course clearly understood. He and Bailey differ on some points of policy which he may make the nominal grounds for opposition, but as a matter of fact it is all due to jealousy. McMillin naturally wanted to be recognized as leader on the democratic side and made the race against Bailey for the speakership nomination. He had been in congress more than three times as long as the Texan, and to be defeated by this young man was a very bitter pill for him to swallow. He has lost no opportunity since that time of showing how sore he has been. He will not be in the next congress, but he is keeping up his campaign against Bailey seeking to aid either De Armond, of Missouri, or Richardson, of Tennessee, to get the place. The animus of his opposition is so plain, however, that it can have little weight.

De Armand and Richardson.

Judge De Armond and his close friends were among those who opposed Bailey before. While the Missourian has a decided gift at what might irreverently be called "roasting," he is not considered by his associates as the man for leadership on the floor of the house and there seems very little chance of his being chosen even if it should happen that Bailey is defeated, which, as I have said, does not now seem at all certain.

Major Richardson is perhaps the best parliamentarian of the lot, and he has stirred up less animosities than any of the others who are mentioned for the leadership unless it is our good friend Bankhead, of Alabama. But truth to tell, Colonel Bankhead's candidacy is not taken very seriously here in Washington. The colonel is one of the practical statesmen who make most excellent representatives for their constituents, but he has never proved a glittering light at parliamentary law nor has he displayed any of the qualities generally regarded as essential to a leader upon the floor of the house. It might be that the experiment wouldn't be a bad one, but it is hardly likely to be made. A candid statement of Colonel Bankhead's position, as it appears to an outsider, is simply that his name is being used as a means whereby some votes may be kept from going to Bailey. The colonel, who is innocent and guiltless, may not know this, but it is true nevertheless.

They Give No Reasons.

The people who oppose Bailey do not give any specific reasons why he should be turned down and some other of those mentioned selected in his stead. They do not attempt to impeach his democracy, and so far as I have been able to see, they have found nothing on which to base their opposition.

There is one trouble with Bailey, however, and that is he is not politic. Everything he has ever had he has had to fight for, and he is inclined to be merciless in his attacks on the men who attack him. In other words, he fights back and fights back hard. That is a good, honest way to fight, but it is not policy. He has no policy in his makeup.

The New York Journal is one of the newspapers actively opposing Bailey and it bases its opposition on his position on the territorial question. The Journal, however, fails to find among the democrats who are mentioned for the place anybody who takes just the same ground which it does. There are democrats who are strong "expansionists"—as is the popular method of denoting those who believe it safer to hold on to the captured Spanish territory than to let it go—but it happens that none of those mentioned as possible candidates for leadership belongs to that class.

Colonel Livingston on Expansion.

The Journal makes the same mistake in this regard that some democrats make: it seeks to make expansion a party question when it is not that at all, but is a question entirely of the individual. Mr. Bailey is a strong opponent to the expansion idea, while Colonel Livingston, who is just as good a democrat as he, takes a different view of the case. In an interview published in The Star, of this city, Colonel Livingston is quoted as saying:

"As democrats we have no expression from the party on the subject of expansion. The question was not before our national convention and I do not recall many important expressions from state conventions last spring. Therefore the democrats are practically left without a guide in this matter.

"But the common-sense view of the case suggests that the situation is on the hands of the United States, and what are we going to do about it? For myself, I would cover the Philippines with our wings until they can take care of themselves. And yet I see no end of trouble for the republican party in the programme. Of course no one would suspect me of being glad that the republicans are embarrassed over the situation. Oh, no.

"But this talk of the open-door policy is open-door nonsense. Two clauses of the constitution bar us from the open door. If we have sovereignty relations with the Philippines it must be either in the form of territorial or military government. For myself, I see but little difference between the two forms. Expansion means death to protection. It will be impossible for us to hold those islands and maintain protection. We are brought face to face with two alternatives—drop the islands like a hot brick or give them a territorial form of government and hold them. The latter means the breaking down of protection.

"If we should determine to dispose of them to a foreign power we may precipitate a European war. Germany seems to take the view that if we take the Philippines we must let their sugar in free of duty. That will mean the destruction of Germany's sugar beet industry. Then there are some local interests to be considered. The Louisiana sugar producer will suffer. It is not altogether a question of southern interests, however, for the Connecticut and Pennsylvania tobacco men are concerned.

"It seems to me that the republicans have come to the forks of the road; in one direction is expansion and its inevitable consequence—free trade. In the other direction letting go of the Philippines and holding on to their protective tariff. I am not surprised that Chairman Dingley, in his interview in The Star Friday, should plead for a year's delay to consider the problems which confront the party."

Fighting the Extra Session.

The politicians of the republican party, the men who as a rule have the greatest influence in shaping party policies, are just now busily engaged in trying to counteract the strenuous efforts of the currency reformers who are doing everything in their power to get the president to promise an extra session of the new congress.

It is too early yet to say with any degree of definiteness which side is going to win out The president has heretofore shown a decided leaning toward the monetary commission crowd, but that has been in comparatively small things.

In asking an extra session they are asking for much more than they have ever sought before and very much more than the republican leaders think they should have. Almost every one of the leading republicans of the senate and house who have been interviewed here during the past few days have argued that an extra session is not at all necessary. They give a variety of reasons for this, but few of them give the real reason, which is that they want to postpone, just as long as possible, the necessity of formulating a currency bill which they will have to defend before the country They are losing no opportunity to present their views to the president, for they are determined to fortify him against the influence of Mr. H. H. Hanna and the crowd of very clever gentlemen who are associated with him on this monetary commission. The president is a pretty good politician and from the present outlook it seems a pretty safe prediction that unless conditions change materially during the short session of congress he will decline to call an extra session.

Much Business Ahead.

So far as the business of the country is concerned it would seem as if an extra session were necessary. It is hardly possible to do more than pass the appropriation bills at the short session. It may be perfectly feasible to postpone action on all matters relating to the new territorial possessions by sending out commissions to make reports upon needed legislation and by retaining military command until the regular session of the new congress next fall, but there are many questions outside of these which ought, it seems, be acted upon at an earlier day. There is the reorganization of the army for instance, which should call for very careful consideration; the naval personnel bill must be considered, and that will require time, and there is really enough legitimate business to call for the extra session.

But republicans politics is, of course, of more importance in the eyes of the republican politicians than the country's welfare, and from present indications it is the political phase of the problem which will be considered.

BILL FOR A STANDING ARMY.

General Miles Outlines Organization Containing 100,000 Men.

Washington, December 2.—General Miles, commanding the army, has prepared the draft of a bill providing for a regular standing army of 100,000 men.

The bill, it is said, will provide for an organization of twelve companies to the regiment with an arrangement for a third lieutenant for each company in case of need for that officer. It will contain provision for a staff corps largely in accordance with the recommendations of the heads of the various bureaus as recommended by them in their annual reports.

Chairman Hull, of the house committee on military affairs, intends to present the measure in congress at the first opportunity.

HEALTH OF TROOPS IMPROVES.

Otis, Commanding at Manila, Sends Report to War Department.

Washington, December 2.—That there is a decided improvement in the health of the troops in the Philippines is shown by the following cable message from General Otis, commanding at Manila, received by Adjutant General Corbin today:

"Percentum of sick of command November 30th, ten and one-sixth as against twelve and one-fifth October 31st. November deaths, 26, as against 45 for October. Sick rate in command about same as among troops of other governments serving in tropical countries. One-third of present sick suffering from typhoid and malarial fevers, one-sixth from intestinal troubles and the remaining half of ailments slight in character."

VOLUNTEER FORCES RELIEVED.

Clearing of Havana Now Attracting General Greene's Attention.

Havana, December 2.—The volunteer forces of Havana were relieved today of all further garrison duty and they will shortly be disbanded prior to the completion of the evacuation of Havana.

General Greene today held a conference with the mayor and the city council with the object of at once proceeding with the work of cleaning the city. The refuse will be loaded on lighters and dumped out at sea.

Messrs. Gould and Garrison, after distributing relief rations in Matanzas, proceeded yesterday to Cardenas and Sagua, where they will continue the work of relief.

PEOPLE WHO ARE EMINENT IN THE EYES OF THE PUBLIC

The engagement is expected of Miss May Goelet and the earl of Shaftesbury. She will have a fortune of $20,000,000 and is one of the greatest heiresses in America. He is the head of one of the most ancient and famous noble families in England. It is agreed that Miss Goelet will marry an English nobleman. All her social career has tended to that conclusion. If it is not the earl of Shaftesbury it will be some other nobleman. The earl is at present the favorite. English society hears that the engagement will take place. American society credits the report.

Miss May Goelet.

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Miss Goelet is now visiting the countess of Mar and Kellie, who is the sister of the earl. The countess is one of the most beautiful and fashionable women in British society. It is at her place in Scotland—Alloa House, Fifeshire—that the Goelets are staying. Mrs. Goelet and her daughter spend practically all their time abroad, although they have beautiful houses on Fifth avenue and at Newport. The earl of Shaftesbury is visiting his sister's house at the same time as Miss Goelet. He has been extremely devoted to her. His sister, the lovely countess, is doing all in her power to promote the match. It is believed that the earl is not unpleasing to the heiress. There is every reason to look for the engagement, but it must be remembered that the duke of Manchester was also a suitor for the same hand and fortune and was rejected. The relatives of the young earl will naturally be pleased to see him married to a great heiress. Once he made complete arrangements to marry Sadie MacDonald, the somewhat noted Chicago soubrette. Only her death saved him. He is a trifle erratic. There is no telling what he may do next, if he is not caught and tamed. The earl is good-looking, amiable and accomplished. His only serious fault appears to be an indiscreet devotion to the stage. He is twenty-nine years old and was until recently a lieutenant in the Tenth Hussars (the Prince of Wale's Own), one of the crack cavalry regiments of the British army. It was only two years ago that he was bewitched by Sadie MacDonald. He was at the time aide-de-camp to Lord Brassey, the naval expert, who is also governor of the Australian colony of Victoria. She went to Australia in "A Trip to Chinatown." He saw, loved and presented her with jewels valued at $50,000 and asked her to marry him. Sadie MacDonald died suddenly, and only in this way was the marriage averted. While in Melbourne the earl also sang a tenor part in a light opera called "Lelamine." It was presented publicly.

Earl of Shaftesbury.

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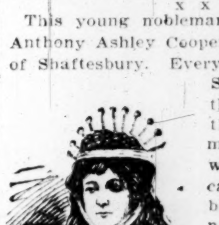
This young nobleman's family name is Anthony Ashley Cooper. He is ninth earl of Shaftesbury. Every son of an earl of Shaftesbury receives the name of Anthony. The eldest is merely "Anthony," while the others are called by some combination of Christian names, beginning with "Anthony"—as "Anthony John," "Anthony Thomas." The earl also bears the title of Baron Ashley of Wimborne St. Giles and Baron Cooper of Pawlet and a baronet. The first earl was a great public figure in the time of Charles I, Oliver Cromwell and Charles II. He was also one of the founders of the Carolinas in America. His name was Anthony Ashley Cooper. He was born in 1621 and died in 1683. At first he sided with King Charles I, but in 1644 went over to the parliament, for which he was made first field marshal. He was devoted to Cromwell, but assisted in the restoration of Charles II. He was a member of the "cabal" and became lord chancellor in 1672. He was one of the nine proprietors to whom Carolina was granted. At his suggestion John Locke drew up a scheme of government for the colony. His name survives in the Ashley and Cooper rivers. In 1672 he was created earl of Shaftesbury. In 1673 he was dismissed from office. He quarrelled with James II, took part in Monmouth's rebellion, fled the country and died in Amsterdam.



Countess of Mar.

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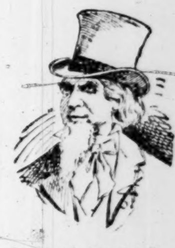
The face of "Uncle Sam" has grown so familiar to every one that no one nowadays ever asks, "Where did the face come from?" It did not drop upon us out of air. Some time somebody hit upon the present type, which stands for Uncle Sam. Apparently the man who did so was an obscure artist named Probasco, of whom almost nothing is known. But in 1816 he painted a picture which is now in possession of the late Judge Lawrence, of Lowell, Mass. His heirs live some fifty miles west of Toledo, O. The picture is well painted, showing a shrewd, benevolent, genial old man wearing the familiar blue coat with brass buttons, the red and white striped shirt and the beaver hat, with stars and stripes on the band. The illustration is from a photograph belonging to The New York Sun.



Original Uncle Sam.

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Lake Superior is in danger of losing its distinction of being the largest fresh water lake in the world. African explorers begin to think that Lake Victoria Nyanza is larger. Superior covers 31,200 square miles, and Nyanza has been credited with about 30,000, but recent explorations have discovered a hitherto unknown bay on its southern side which so increases its known area as to make it a question whether it is not larger than Superior. Fuller explanations and more careful surveys must be made, however, before a decision can be reached.

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One of the pearls sometimes cast before courts and then buried in the rubbish of old cases is preserved in a Utah report. Respondent's brief says: "The purported statement of facts in appellant's brief has merely a bowing acquaintance with the evidence; it certainly can claim no undue familiarity. The ingenious gentleman who prepared it did not confine himself to a cold recital of the bare facts in the case. He embellishes and adorns it with the delightful flowers of his fancy. As a literary production it is unique. It cannot be classified. As a work of fiction it lacks interest; as a mere history it smacks too strongly of legend and fable."

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The elder Dumas used to relate that on one occasion, when he was a young man, he was dining with a certain great lady. At the period of the entertainment when the champagne was handed round he heard the butler whisper to the great lady, "Madame, is the man of letters to have champagne?" This anecdote was told by the late George Augustus Sala.

LEGISLATURE VOTES TO REDUCE THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS' SALARY

Lane Bill Passes by One Vote More Than the Required Constitutional Majority.

RAILROAD DAY IN THE HOUSE

The Hall Bill Debated at Length and Then Badly Beaten.

APPOINTMENTS SENT TO THE SENATE

Hon. L. N. Trammell Reappointed Railroad Commissioner for Term of Six Years—Full Report of Day's Routine in Both Houses.

PROGRAMME.
House meets.. .. .. .. 9 a. m.
Senate adjourned over
till Monday at... ... ...11 a. m.

Yesterday was railroad day in the legislature. The lower house passed by one more vote than was necessary to a constitutional majority Representative Lane's bill to reduce the salaries of the railroad commissioners from $2,500 to $2,000, and by a very emphatic majority it defeated the bill introduced by Representative Hall, of Bibb, requiring that all railroads doing business in the state be required to secure and operate under domestic charters. In the upper house Senator Mann introduced a bill cutting the salary of the chairman of the railroad commission to $2,000 and of the associate members to $1,500, and it went to the general judiciary committee for consideration. It is said that a third bill to pay the commissioners $15 a day when actually in session will be presented the first of the week, and it is not impossible that in the conflict of ideas as to how much of a reduction ought to be made there will be no reduction at all.

Governor Candler during the morning sent to the senate the following nominations:

L. N. Trammell, to be railroad commissioner for six years from October 15, 1899 .

W. V. Howard, to be solicitor of the county court of Dooly for two years from January 11, 1899.

W. A. Jordan, to be judge of the county court of Early for four years from October 1, 1899.

R. H. Sheffield, to be solicitor of the county court of Early for four years from October, 1899.

R. W. Moore, to be solicitor of the county court of Hancock for two years from December 24, 1899.

J. S. Adams, to be judge of the county court of Laurens for four years from September 10, 1899.

Charles R. Winchester, to be solicitor for the county court of Sumter for four years from September 26, 1899.

T. N. Hopkins, to be solicitor of the county court of Thomas for four years from September 19, 1899.

L. E. Lastinger, to be solicitor of the county court of Berrien for two years from March 31, 1899.

Capers Dickson, to be judge of the county court of Newton for four years from April 21, 1899.

E. T. Hickey, to be solicitor for the county court of Stewart.

All of these nominations were confirmed except the last one, which was deferred until the return of Mr. Passmore, the senator from that district, who was absent.

The senate has practically settled the Brunswick fight. Some weeks since Mr. Emanuel, of Glynn county, representing that county in the legislature, introduced a bill providing for the election by the people of the commissioners of roads and revenues instead of by the grand jury, as had been done in the past. This bill did not suit the views of some of Mr. Emanuel's political opponents. Notice being given that the bill would be contested before the senate committee on corporations, this committee arranged for a hearing from both sides on Tuesday afternoon last. Mr. Emanuel's bill was supported by Messrs. John E. duBignon, F. E. Twitty and J. T. Colson, while those opposed to the bill were Messrs. John C. Lehman, R. D. Meador, Bolling Whitfield and ex-Senator Harry F. Dunwoody. After a careful and impartial hearing of the case, the committee decided in favor of the passage of the bill, amended so as to read that four of the commissioners should reside in the city of Brunswick and three in the country.

The bill as it stood originally provided that three members should reside in the city and four in the country. As this amendment did not effect the object of the bill in any particular, Mr. Emanuel and his friends accepted the amendment and the bill will become a law early next week. This bill created very considerable comment, both in the house and in the senate, as it was regarded as something of a test of political strength between Mr. Emanuel's position and that occupied by the old political leaders of Glynn county. Mr. Emanuel's friends in the house and senate warmly congratulated him on his success in passing the bill without material change. It was certainly an evidence of the fact that the old political leaders of Glynn county are relegated to the rear, and that Mr. Emanuel and his friends, representing the business interests of Brunswick, are on top for the present at least. Both the friends and opponents of the bill left Atlanta last night for Brunswick.

The action of the house committee on appropriations in increasing the pension fund $40,000 a year was a stunning surprise to nearly every member of the legislature, and even the committee itself is not entirely certain how it was brought about. That it will be contested on the floor is certain, and there is about an even chance that it will not stand, but the present disposition is to pass upon the pension question outside of the matter of appropriations. Representative Morris Brandon's bill to put all pensions on an indigent basis has met with no opposition at all as yet except on constitutional grounds, and it is said that even this objection has finally been done away with. Should it become a law, as it now seems certain to do, all deserving persons entitled to pensions will get them and those who do not need them will be cut off. In other words, all pensions will be put on an indigent basis.

Mr. Brandon's bill provides "that no person whatever, whether he has heretofore received a pension or not, shall be entitled thereafter to be paid any pension hereunder unless he shall prove by his own affidavit and that of one other person who knows his circumstances that owing to his poverty he is unable to provide a living for himself, in addition to the proof required by other statutes pertaining thereto; but those whose applications for pensions shall have been granted before this act shall take effect shall not be required to make any further proof under this act except that hereinbefore required for showing that owing to their poverty they are unable to provide a living for themselves."

Speaker Little's tax reform bill will, at his own request, go over until the next session, the house ways and means committee yesterday deciding to take no action upon it this time. The Ellis resolution providing for the appointment of a tax commission to serve between sessions will be favorably reported by the same committee.

THE DAY IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

The Hall Bill Fails To Pass, but the Lane Bill Goes Through.

Yesterday the house held its first long session under the resolution of Mr. Calvin, of Richmond, adopted on last Thursday, fixing the hour of meeting at 9 o'clock, and the hour of adjournment at 1 o'clock. Immediately after the confirmation of the journal Mr. Willingham, of Monroe, called up the resolution previously introduced by him providing for night sessions. He stated that the pressure of business was such that it was necessary to hold night sessions in order to keep up with the calendar. Mr. Knowles, of Fulton, strongly opposed the resolution. He said that the members would not be pressed for time if they would work more and talk less. On being put to vote the resolution was lost.

Mr. Dews, of Randolph, next introduced a joint resolution providing that the mileage and per diem due the late Mr. Jones, of Dougherty, be paid over to his widow.

Sepcial Orders for Next Week.

Mr. Freeman, of Coweta, chairman of the committee on ways and means, next submitted the report of that committee on the general tax bill and asked that 300 copies be printed. This request was granted. He next asked that the general tax bill be made the special order for next Monday, directly after the confirmation of the journal, and to continue the special order until disposed of. Mr. Chappell, of Muscogee, chairman of the committee on appropriations, stated that this committee had not yet completed its work on the general appropriations bill, but that it would be ready to submit that report today. He, therefore, offered as a substitute for the motion of Mr. Freeman, of Coweta, that the general tax bill be made the special order for next Monday, and the general appropriations bill the special order for next Tuesday. He said that there was no conflict between the two bills, and that both ought to come before the house next week. Mr. Freeman accepted the substitute, which was next adopted. This means that next week will be largely taken up with arguments over the questions of taxation and expenditures.

Mr. Denny on the Hall Bill.

The special order for the day being the continued discussion of the bill of Mr. aHil of Bibb, to require foreign railroad corporations doing business in this state to procure domestic charters, Speaker Little announced that the consideration of that measure was then before the house. Mr. Jones, of Burke, was first recognized, but he yielded the floor to Mr. Denny, of Floyd, who made the point that when the house adjourned on last Thursday he was on the floor. Without recapitulating, Mr. Denny proceeded at once into his argument, beginning where he left off on last Thursday. He declared that Mr. Hall's argument had been directed mainly against the Southern railroad system, and that he endeavored to make it appear that the Southern railway system was one of the most dangerous of monsters. "I regret," said Mr. Denny, "that I cannot agree with the author of the bill in the opinion which he seems to entertain of the Southern railway system. Instead of being the octopus which he describes it to be, it is, on the other hand, one of the greatest instrumentalities for good in the state."

He argued that he was opposed to making fish of one and fowl of another, and that he could see no just reason for requiring foreign railway corporations to procure domestic charters in order to carry on business in the state, when the same exaction was not required of other foreign corporations. He furthermore claimed that if the bill was exacted into law, it would affect the security of the bonds issued by the Southern railway system, and greatly injure that foreign railway corporation. Mr. Denny concluded by stressing the fact that Georgia needed to foster her railway interests if she expected to develop her resources. He disclaimed any desire to reflect upon Mr. Hall in anything which he had said in the debate, and he expressed the hope that, if he had said anything amiss, Mr. Hall would pardon him.

What Mr. Jones Had To Say.

Mr. Jones, of Burke, next took the floor. Without skirting around the edges of the subject, he proceeded at once to assail the merits of the bill. He declared that the bill was unconstitutional on the ground that it sought to interfere with vested rights and to destroy valid contracts. Moreover, he contended that since Georga had invited capital into her midst, it would neither be wise nor just on her part to throw any unnecessary impediments in the way of capital. He maintained that if Georgia wanted to develop her resources she would have to send her encouragement to capital, and not seek to discourage it by adopting hostile measures. He further argued that he saw no reason why the Southern railway system or any other foregn railway corporation doing business in this state should be required to procure domestic charters, when they were already complying with the laws of the state in every essential particular. Moreover, he argued that the enactment of the measure would result in the increase of tariff rates and other commercial embarrassments. He declared that in deference to the welfare of the state he could not remain silent while the measure was under discussion.

Mr. Bell Advocates the Bill.

Mr. Bell, of Forsyth, was next recognized. He said that he favored the bill under discussion for three reasons: First, it would take railway litigation out of the federal courts and relegate it to the state courts; second, it would give Georgia control of the chartered rights of the corporations in question and, third, it would emphasize the fact that Georgia was not to be the servant of combines, trusts and monopolies. He argued that he stood for the rights of the people and the supremacy of the constitution.

Mr. Brandon's Opposition.

Mr. Brandon, of Fulton, spoke next. He argued against the bill. He declared that if enacted into law, it would operate to the detriment of the railway interests of the state. He contended that the Southern Railway Company was not trampling upon the rights of the people of Georgia, but that on the contrary it was serving the best interests of the people of Georgia. He said that he entertained the highest opinion of the abilities of Mr. Hall, but that he could not consistently advocate the bill.

Mr. Park, of Greene, took the floor next. He advocated the amendment proposed by himself on last Thursday. His amendment strikes at the merits of the bill by providing that its terms shall not apply to foreign railway corporations now doing business in the state. He argued that there was no necessity for passing the bill. He declared that the people of the state were more kindly disposed to railway corporations at the present time than ever before, and that they were not in sympathy with the proposed measure.

When Mr. Park had resumed his seat, Mr. Blalock, of Fayette, called the previous question. The call was sustained, and the previous question was ordered. Before putting the vote twenty minutes was allowed the chairman of the committee reporting the bill favorably, in which to conclude the argument. Mr. Slaton was the chairman of the committee, but not being in sympathy with the bill, he designated Mr. Hall, of Bibb, who concluded the argument.

Mr. Hall Scores Mr. Denny.

When Mr. Hall, of Bibb, arose to conclude the argument on the bill, there was profound silence in the hall. Every face was turned toward him. Said he: "I knew that when the gentleman from Floyd departed from the proprieties of the debate on yesterday to brand me with the stamp of the demagogue, that what he said was intended for sarcasm, but I also knew that he was not aware of the difference between sarcasm and personal abuse" (laughter and applause). "I doubt if any legislative assembly ever witnessed such personal abuse as the gentleman from Floyd saw fit to heap upon me yesterday. Some one came to me after he had finished his tirade and said that I need not pay any attention to him, because he was not responsible for

Continued on Sixth Page.

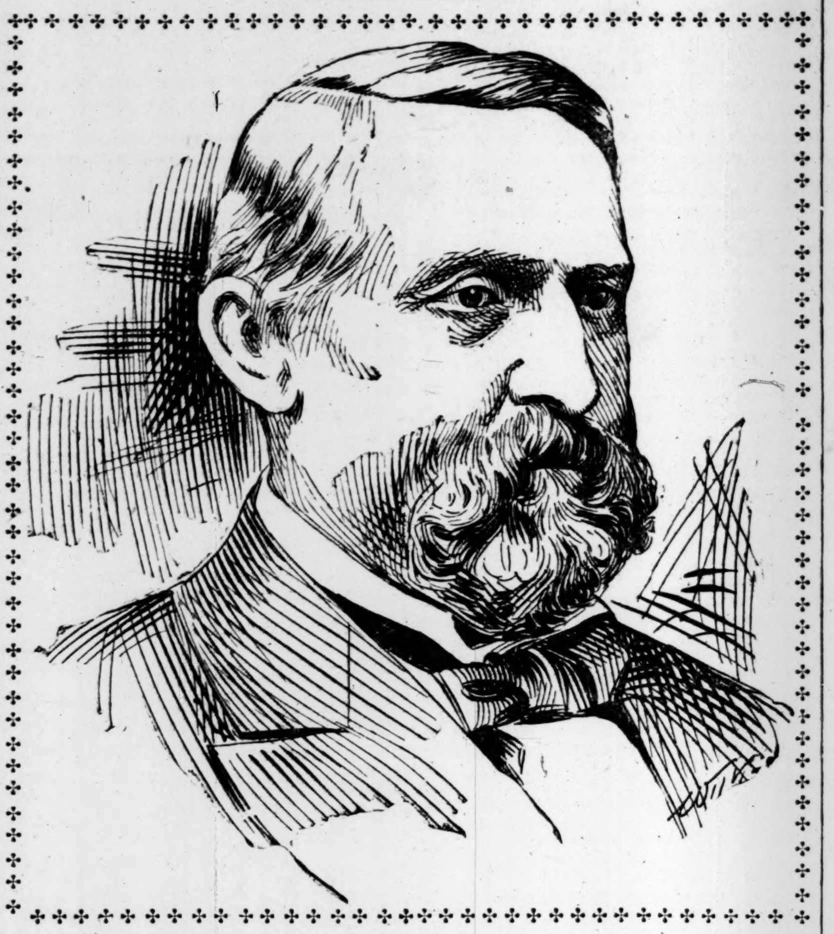
AN ACCEPTABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR . . . . $1.

One hundred Engraved Visiting Cards in fashionable style is a most acceptable present for either ladies or gentlemen. We furnish these for $1.00. Work done in our own factory here. No delay. Send for samples.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
JEWELERS AND ENGRAVERS, 47 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA

HON. L. N. TRAMMELL IS NAMED COMMISSIONER

Governor Candler Recognizes His Worth to the State-- The Nestor of the Georgia Railroad Commission Has Another Term.



Colonel L. N. Trammell was reappointed yesterday by Governor Candler for a term of six years on the state railroad commission and the appointment was confirmed by the senate. Colonel Trammell's term does not expire until next October, but as the term ends during a recess of the general assembly, Governor Candler decided to make the appointment now, so that it could be confirmed. Colonel Trammell is now serving his third term as a railroad commissioner. He has been on the board more than seventeen years, and if he serves out his fourth term he will have been twenty-four years on the commission. The appointment was made without application on the part of Colonel Trammell, Governor Candler recognizing in him a highly efficient officer, whose long record is a credit to the state. When Colonel Trammell first went on the commission Governor Smith was chairman and Colonel Wallace was the other member. About a year after Colonel Trammell became a member of the board the commission made a revision of the railroad rates, and that schedule became the standard in this state and was subsequently adopted by other states. From time to time the rates have been changed since, reduction following reduction until the saving to the people of the state has amounted to many millions of dollars. The saving in one year would probably amount to three or four millions. Georgia's railroad commission is regarded by other commissions as a standard. When the campaign was on in Texas for the establishment of a commission Governor Hogg wrote to Colonel Trammell for a statement about the workings of Georgia's commission. Colonel Trammell's reply was printed in all the Texas papers which were favorable to the commission and was republished for a month. Governor Hogg stated afterwards that Colonel Trammell's letter testifying to the practical benefits of a commission did more to help establish a commission in the Lone Star State than any other influence. The Texas commission patterned closely after Georgia's. In North Carolina the proposition to establish a commission was defeated two or three times. Finally its friends secured a letter similar to the one which had been used so effectively in the Texas campaign and it was used all over the state and a commission was created. The commissioners adopted the rules and rates of the Georgia commission. Florida's new commission adopted the Georgia rates and rules, with some modifications. Michigan, California and Iowa all followed Georgia rather closely in the matter of regulating the roads and their rates and fares. Colonel Trammell has been in public life many years. He grew up in Habersham county, although the section in which he lived when a boy is now included in White county. His home was near the picturesque Nacoochee valley, in sight of the grand old towering Yonah mountain. Before he was of age he was in Mississippi teaching school. He cut the timber and built his own schoolhouse. His energy and zeal made an impression on the planters in the neighborhood and they made up a very good salary for those days. After teaching a year or two in Mississippi, the young man came back home. He soon was elected to the legislature and later he became clerk of the house. He served in both branches of the general assembly and was continually elected after the war. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1877 and a few years later was appointed by Governor Colquitt a member of the railroad commission. He was subsequently reappointed by Governors Stephens, Gordon, Northen and Candler.

TO MAINTAIN A TEXTILE SCHOOL

Appropriations Committee Reports Textile Bill Favorably.

FRIENDS OF SCHOOL GRATIFIED

Bill Calling for $10,000 To Maintain It Recommended Unanimously.

KNOWLES AND OUSLEY GIVE SUPPORT

The Textile Appropriation Met No Opposition in Committee Room and It Is Believed It Will Pass Both Houses with Little Trouble.

Through the action of the appropriations committee of the house of representatives, at its meeting last night, the textile department of the Georgia School of Technology is now an assured fact. The bill which was brought before the committee appropriating the sum of $10,000 for the maintenance of the school was favorably reported on without a dissenting voice, and Representative Knowles, of Fulton, expresses the opinion that the bill will pass the legislature with practically the unanimous consent it received in the committee room.

The bill was turned down in the committee at the first consideration of the measure Thursday night, but at the second hearing last evening the members were forcibly impressed with the arguments presented by Mr. Knowles, of Fulton, and Mr. Ousley, of Lowndes, and when a vote was taken on the bill it was found that the committee had reported it favorably without one dissenting voice.

The remarks of Mr. Ousley were timely, and in presenting the claims of the textile department he took the position that since the legislature had created the new school, it was plainly its duty to give it maintenance and support. The success of the bill was laregly due to the address before the committee of Mr. Ousley and the friends of the textile school, many of whom were at the capitol and expressed to him their appreciation for his effort.

It will be remembered that at the last session of the legislature a bill was introduced providing for an appropriation of $10,000 for the erection of a textile department to the Technological school, provided the friends of the school could raise an equal sum in either money or machinery. The sum of $10,000 was raised by those interested in the new textile department and finally doubled, counting money and machinery, and at the present session the legislature was called upon to fulfill its promise. The appropriation was made recently, but withal it was not sufficient to maintain the textile department in the matter of paying the salaries of the instructors.

To this purpose the bill calling for an additional $10,000 was presented to the appropriations committee.

Work on the Building.

The work on the new building in which the textile department is to be located has been begun and is now fairly under way. President Lyman Hall has expressed the opinion that the department will be ready for the instruction of pupils by the middle of February and there is now little doubt that the legislature will pass the bill to give maintenance to the school.

It was brought out before the appropriations committee that the school could not work effectively without support from the legislature. It was stated that $9,000 of the amount asked for was to be devoted to the salaries of the instructors to be engaged for the work, and since the department was of a technical nature, professors could not be obtained for any less that had been agreed upon.

With the funds already raised and appropriated it was possible to complete the textile building and put in the necessary machinery, but there was not a sufficient amount left to operate the school and put over it a faculty that would make a success of the work.

The building of the textile school is nearing completion and there is now no doubt that it will be placed in operation shortly after the first of the year, as contemplated by President Hall, of the Technological school. The structure when completed will be one of the handsomest of its kind in the south and will be one of the few textile schools in the southern country fully up to the latest improvements in machinery, and in its corps of instructors.

The friends of the new department, who have worked to see it realized, both in the matter of raising subscriptions and in pressing the bill before the legislature, are gratified at the result accomplished and they believe the legislature will act as favorably with the bill as did the appropriations committee.

The appropriation bill comes before the house this morning and it is possible that the section recommending an appropriation to the textile school for its maintenance will be considered sometime today.

The following is the section of the bill calling for an appropriation to maintain the textile school, which was reported on favorably by the appropriations committee:

"Be it enacted by the general assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the anthority of the same, that the sum of $10,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated to the trustees of the University of Georgia for the support and maintenance of the textile department of the Technological school of Atlanta for each of the years 1899 and 1900, respectively. Said sum shall be paid over to the treasurer of the University of Georgia, on his application for the same, and by him shall be turned over to the treasurer of the local board of trustees of said Technological school for the use aforesaid.

"Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act, be, and the same are, hereby repealed."

Office Stationery

Of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."
WILHELMINA NAGEL,
1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 315

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

MOODY IS NOT PROSECUTED.

Young Man Who Passed Bogus Check Is Turned Loose.

Opposite the name of R. L. Moody, the young man who was arrested for passing a bogus check, there appears on the station house books, "Out for want of prosecution."

The officers who handled the case say that the matter has been "settled outside the courts," and that the prosecutors do not wish to push the case

Moody was locked up night before last for getting a bogus check for $20 cashed at a furniture store on Whitehall street.

THERE IS NO NEED IN HAVING

SHIRTS

made to order when you have a stock like ours to choose from. Keeping six different sleeve lengths in ten different collar sizes saves you that, and half the cost.

The Gay Co.

"You Will Find It at Kamper's"

GENUINE BARGAINS.

FLOUR—A No. 1, $4 00 bbl.
SUGAR—"A" 21 lbs. $1.00.
RICE—New and White, 15 lbs. $1.00.
OAT MEAL—Best Rolled, 40 lbs. $1.00.
TEA—50c grade, 3 lbs. $1.00.
Pancake Flour 5c pkg.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store
...THE COFFEE ROASTERS...
79 and 81 Peachtree St.

Five Per Cent Loans
ON BUSINESS PROPERTY,
SIX PER CENT LOANS
ON RESIDENCE PROPERTY,
Seven Per Cent Loans on Improved Farms.
BARKER & HOLLEMAN,
405-406-407 Gould Building.

Royal InsuranceCo
OF LIVERPOOL.
ROCHESTER GERMAN INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
BARKER & HOLLEMAN, AGENTS,
405-406-407 Gould Building.

Enameled Chatelaine Watches

With Pins to match make lovely Xmas presents. We have them in Gold and Silver, Enameled Green, Blue and Red; also plain Gold and Silver. Make your

Sweetheart, Wife or Daughter Happy by Giving Her One.

We have Watches for Gentlemen and Boys in all styles and grades in Gold, Silver, Steel and Nickel.

Our New Thin Model Watches Are Very Swell.

We are the sole Atlanta agents for Patek, Philippe & Co., Rudemars, Piguet & Co., Agassiz & Co. and Jules Monard, the leading manufacturers of high grade watches. We also have a large assortment of the better grades made by ELGIN, WALTHAM, and E. HOWARD & CO.

MAIER & BERKELE, JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS, No. 31 Whitehall Street.

Boys' Overcoats . . . . .

$2.50
$3.50
$5.00
$6.00

If we had the buying of the cloth or the making of our Boys' Overcoats to do over again we would not change a thing. We never were quite so well pleased with a line as we are with this. To show you why: we have Top Coats, just like a man's Top Coat, only smaller; we have double-breasted Reefers with storm collars; we have double-breasted Reefers with small velvet collars; we have double-breasted Reefers with wide sailor collars; we have military capes; in fact it would be easier to tell what we haven't than to tell what we have. Better see for yourself if you haven't yet bought your Boy's Coat.

Boys' Tuxedo Suits . . .

Either for full dress or semi-dress. The full dress ones come in the conventional dress worsteds and have shawl collars just like a man's Tuxedo coat. The semi-dress ones are more for a dress-up Sunday suit. They come in unfinished worsteds with fancy double-breasted vests in silk or fancy plaid. Very swell, these, for boys from 7 to 15 years—better styles can't be had. Then we have a range of prices in them to suit all.

$5, $7, $8, $10, $12.50.

You know that this store always has been a good place to buy Boys' Caps, and Ties, and Mothers' Friend and Star Shirt Waists. Just now our line of Waists, either in colors or white, with detached collars, is unusually strong.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Dep'ts.

STORES:
Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street.
Washington, corner Seventh and E Streets.
Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS.
OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA---15-17 WHITEHALL.

WOMAN IN CLUB WORK AND SOCIETY

WOMAN'S EDUCATION IN UNITED STATES.

Mrs. Electra Lemmes-Colston, in the "Souvenir" published recently by Alabama women for the benefit of the free library, contributed on the subject of "Education of Women in the United States," the following interesting article:

"It is a fact of history that public schools which were established in New England within twenty-five years of the landing of the Pilgrims had no room for girls! Harvard college, founded twenty years after the Massachusetts landing, was for young men; not for their sisters!

"Half a hundred years passed before public schools became general in the colonies. The Dame school was the source from which the northern girls learned the little that they knew; where they were taught 'to make their manners,' and learned to spell out the catechism which every well-regulated girl was expected to know 'by heart.'

"In the south the better class of girls never dreamed of going to school. Like the aristocracy of England, they were taught by the governess; a shadowy figure, who had 'little Latin and less Greek.'

In 1792 the selectmen of Newburyport, Mass., agreed that 'during the summer months when the boys have diminished, the master shall receive girls for instruction in grammar and reading, after the dismission of the boys in the afternoon, for an hour and a half.'

"This same town in 1803 voted to establish four girls' schools—the first on record—which were to be kept six months in the year, from 6 to 8 o'clock in the morning, and on Thursday afternoon; for the boys had the choice of time as well as of training. Little by little the gates of learning were thrown open to girls, until early in this century girls were suffered to attend the lower grades during the whole year. Now came the battle for the higher education. The whole woman question was here passed in review, and the conservative cast of mind, as was inevitable from its native limitation, insisted that the family relation would be overturned and the United States depopulated if women were to be allowed the privilege of cultivating to the uttermost the intellect with which they had been endowed. As a result of this struggle high schools for girls were established about the middle of the century; the practical outcome of which, during these latter years, has been the state university, for by inevitable sequences of thought the men who had admitted girls to every department of public school instruction could not shut in their faces the door of the highest state school—the university.

"Collegiate training for women has been more difficult to gain, yet so firm has been the demand of women for higher education that there is not now a single college west of the Alleghanies the advantages of which are not equally offered to the sons and the daughters of the people.

"This higher education of women has exerted a mighty influence on the public sentiment of these United States. Nothing shows the advance made in a single century, from a more salient point of view, than the fact that from having been grudgingly admitted to the lowest grade of the public school, and obliged to attend at the unseemly hour of 6 o'clock in the morning, woman, when she had the opportunity, proved herself so worthy of it that more than 82 per cent of all the teachers in the public schools are women!

"Is there really anything better done in these United States than this every-day work of these women teachers among the little children, correcting vulgar and vicious habits, waking up drowsy or vagrant minds, reforming civil character, sending forth increased multitudes with a somewhat higher aspiration for better things, for nobler living, or with a more reliable determination to be somebody and do something in this great American life?

"Education, in our American sense, is the training of a whole people for a worthy and effective manhood and womanhood, as the soul of good citizenship. By its very nature it must be of slow growth, for whatever living thing is strong or beautiful has been made so by the growth of the years. To grow is to have faith, hope and courage. The youth who has become able to do what a while ago was impossible to him, easily believes that nothing is impossible. As his powers unfold his confidence is nourished; he exalts in the knowledge of increased strength. Each hour he puts off some impotence, and why shall he not have faith in his destiny, and feel that he shall yet grow to be a poet, orator, hero, or what you will that is great and good and noble?

"What a happy result, that by facilities afforded her, woman is enabled to guide aright this growing of the young; that the children, during their most impressible years, are placed under her direct charge, so that the ministry of good motherhood may be prolonged to the very verge of virility; that under her skillful guidance, as powerful as the common air and sunlight, and early and later rain, shall be the preservation, elevation and growing toward perfection of all that shall make this land of our's 'that happy nation whose God is the Lord!'"

* * *

A MEETING OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE.

Yesterday morning the ladies of the social committee of the Peace Jubilee met at the Kimball and discussed the various matters coming under their jurisdiction.

Mrs. John W. Grant, chairman of the cabinet breakfast committee, reported the plans in course of development that will make that occasion a notably brilliant one. It is probable that as many as thirty visiting ladies will be entertained. As an evidence of the public-spiritedness of the ladies of the social committee, a motion was unanimously carried in that body yesterday, whereby the members personally determined to defray the expenses of all local guests at the breakfast, while the appropriation set apart by the Jubilee committee for the cabinet breakfast will be used exclusively in the entertainment of the cabinet ladies on that occasion.

The theater party to be given the second evening of the Jubilee, while the gentlemen are at the banquet, will be a special compliment to the ladies of the presidential party, from the ladies of the social committee individually.

All the boxes at the Grand will be taken for the occasion, the arrangement at present being that each lady of the social committee will have as her guests one or more of the distinguished visitors. This theater party will be followed by a luncheon, the place for which has not as yet been determined.

Mrs. William Kiser reported that she was meeting with great success in the matter of the floral parade, and that the number of equipages increased each day. There will be three bands in the line of procession, and other features to add to the brilliant effect of the pageant.

The informal reception to be given at the executive mansion the first afternoon of the Jubilee will be a distinctly interesting occasion, bringing together the representative men and women of Atlanta, to meet with the ladies and gentlemen of the presidential party. Mrs. Albert Howell, Jr., chairman, with the members of the reception committee, are making every arrangement for the success of this entertainment.

MRS. LUCY GOODWIN

Suffered four years with female troubles. She now writes to Mrs. Pinkham of her complete recovery. Read her letter:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish you to publish what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Sanative Wash and Liver Pills have done for me.

I suffered for four years with womb trouble. My doctor said I had falling of the womb. I also suffered with nervous prostration, faint, all-gone feelings, palpitation of the heart, bearing-down sensation and painful menstruation. I could not stand but a few minutes at a time.

When I commenced taking your medicine I could not sit up half a day, but before I had used half a bottle I was up and helped about my work.

I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used one package of Sanative Wash, and am cured of all my troubles. I feel like a new woman. I can do all kinds of housework and feel stronger than I ever did in my life. I now weigh 131½ pounds. Before using your medicine I weighed only 108 pounds.

Surely it is the grandest medicine for weak woman that ever was, and my advice to all who are suffering from any female trouble is to try it at once and be well. Your medicine has proven a blessing to me, and I cannot praise it enough.—MRS. LUCY GOODWIN, Holly, W. Va.

* * *

TO BE THE GUESTS OF CAPTAIN LOWERY.

Hon. Lyman Gage, secretary of the treasury, and Mrs. Gage will be the guests of Captain and Mrs. Robert J. Lowry during the Peace Jubilee. During a recent visit to Washington Captain Lowry extended the invitation, which was most cordially accepted, and the visit of the two distinguished people to Atlanta will be the occasion of several delightful entertainments.

Captain Lowry states that the members of the presidential party are anticipating with great plesaure their visit to Atlanta.

* * *

MISS WALLACE RETURNS TO ATLANTA.

Miss Anne Wallace, who has just returned from Boston, was in New York during the blizzard of last Sunday. She says that when she left Boston on Saturday there was no sign of a snow, but in half an hour the storm began and the entire trip across Connecticut was made in a terrific snow storm. When she arrived in New York Saturday the cars were still moving, but with great difficulty. The snow was deep and the wind was blowing a gale. Sunday the snow ceased, but the cold was intense.

There was great suffering from the cold, but the people, as a rule, were in an unusually jolly mood. Old New Yorkers said they had never seen Central park more beautiful after a snow storm; the trees were fantastic in their mantels of white.

Miss Wallace went to Boston to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the American Library Association. She says that the annual convention in Atlanta next May will be largely attended. The best known librarians in the United States will be here.

* * *

MEETINGS CALLED.

The members of the Sheltering Arms Society are requested to meet this morning at 10 o'clock at 21 East Alabama street to perfect the plans for the restaurant to be opened next week under their auspices.

Mrs. W. P. Patillo calls a meeting of the executive board of the Atlanta Woman's Club for Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

There will be a meeting of the grievance board of the Atlanta chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. A. V. Gude. Mrs. E. H. Barnes, secretary.

The Army and Navy League will meet next Monday morning at 10 o'clock in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The young ladies of the Atlanta Relief Association who have consented to assist at the restaurant of the Sheltering Arms are requested to meet at 21 East Alabama street next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

* * *

SOCIAL ITEMS.

Last night Miss Willie Martin entertained a party of friends delightfully at dinner.

Miss Pilcher, of Nashville, is the guest of Mrs. L. D. T. Quinby.

Congressman and Mrs. William Howard are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. William King on Courtland avenue.

Little Van Hilliard Spalding, who is quite ill with scarlet fever, was resting well last night and her attending physician regards her condition as most favorable.

Mrs. William King has returned from Cartersville, where she attended the Mumford-Peeples wedding.

The next meeting of the L. L. M. Club will be at the home of Miss Leila Belle Fuller.

Miss Fannie Jones, of Roanoke, Va., is the guest of Miss Estelle Stuart on Capitol avenue.

Miss Alice Turner, of LaGrange, will be the charming guest of Mrs. E. W. Marsh during the Jubilee.

The marriage of Miss Lizzie Devaughn to Mr. Lowry Hule will take place at the Presbyterian church at Riverdale, Ga., Wednesday, December 7th, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The Sunny South asks the following questions, and offers in each instance five dollars for the best answer:

What constitutes a lady? The best answer gets $5.

What constitutes a gentleman? The best answer gets $5.

Which is best, early marriages or long engagements? The best answer gets $5.

You can answer one or all questions, as you please. Make your answers as unique, bright and attractive as possible. If you are already a subscriber to The Sunny South, you can enter the contest free. If you are not a subscriber, you will have to accompany your answer by 50 cents at least for a three months' trial subscription. We will have other interesting contests from time to time.

THE SUNNY SOUTH PUB. CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SATURDAY NIGHT CLUB TO MEET

Interesting Meeting Will Be Held by the Club Tonight.

The bill pending in the legislature requiring foreign railroad companies operating in Georgia to secure a charter in this state, will be discussed tonight by several prominent members of the Saturday Night Club. The debate promises to be interesting and instructive. Members of the legislature are specially invited to be present and seats will be reserved for them in the hall.

Prior to the debate vocal and instrumental solos will be rendered by talented local musicians. The wording of the question for debate is as follows:

"Resolved, That the bill now pending before the legislature requiring foreign railroad companies operating in this state to obtain Georgia charters, should be passed."

The meeting will be held in the Young Men's Library building, corner Marietta and Cone streets.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

Continued from Fifth Page.

what he said (laughter). I believe that to be true (laughter). The gentleman from Floyd has disclaimed any desire to wound my personal sensibilities, but before making that declaration he proceeded to assault me with bitterness in the hope of disarming me, no doubt, but I am on my feet to return the assault."

Mr. Hall then went on to say that Mr. Denny had been instructed by the railroad interests back of him to make use of the word "anarchist," instead of the word "demagogue," in speaking of him, but that he had not learned his lesson well. "Both words are big ones," said Mr. Hall, "and he simply got mixed up on them. He meant to call me an anarchist." This ended the personal feature of the debate, and Mr. Hall spent the remainder of the time in support of his bill. He argued that if Georgia did not control the corporations within her limits, the corporations would control her. He contended that it was in violation of the spirit of the constitution for corporations to do business in this state under foreign charters. In conclusion he called upon the members of the house to stand on the side of the rights and liberties of the people, rather than on the side of corporations.

Under the call for the previous question several amendments which had been lying on the table were next taken up. First came the amendment of Mr. Bowers, of Decatur, providing that the terms of the bill should not affect private railway systems engaged in the transportation of timber. This amendment, which was acceptable to the author of the bill was put to vote and adopted by the house.

Mr. Park's Amendment Passes.

Next came the amendment of Mr. Park, of Greene, providing that the terms of the bill should not apply to foreign railway corporations now doing business in this state. On this amendment Mr. Hall called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained and when the vote was taken the members stood. Yeas 83 and nays 57. Thereupon Speaker Little declared that the amendment was adopted. Mr. Hall then moved to lay the bill on the table since the adoption of the above amendment eventually accomplished its defeat. Speaker Little ruled that under the call for the previous question the motion was not in order. Consequently the usual course was taken and the bill was defeated by reason of the refusal of the house to agree. On Mr. Park's amendment the members voted in the following manner

The yeas were: Messrs. Allen, Arnold, Barron, Bass, Bennett of Pierce, Bell of Spalding, Black of Dawson, Black of Whitfield, Bond, Bowen, Bower, Brandon, Brown of Bryan, Bryan, Carter, Chappell, Copeland, Denny, Dews, Dickey, Emanuel, Erwin, Fain, Felker, Fort, Gresham, Griffin of Greene, Griffin of Twiggs, Hamby, Hardin of Wilkes, Hardwick, Harrell, Harvard, Henderson of Washington, Howard, Hopkins, Holder, Hosch, Hutchins, Jarnagin, Johnson of Floyd, Jones of Burke, Jordan of Jasper, King, Knowles, Lane of Bibb, Lane of Early, Lane of Sumter, LaRoche, Maxwell, Merritt, McDonough, McElreath, McGehee, McLaughlin, McLennan, McMillan, McRea, Ogletree, Overstreet, Pace of Newton, Pate of Gwinnett, Park of Greene, Rawls of Effingham, Reid, Richardson, Simpson, Slaton, Sloan, Smith of Hall, Smith of Hancock, Speer, Stubbs, Stone, Turner of Henry, Upchurch, Wade, Walker of Union, Watkins, Willingham, Wood, Woodall, Yates. Total 83.

The nays were: Messrs Adams, Bennett of Mitchell, Beauchamp, Bell of Forsyth, Blalock, Brown of Carroll, Bush, Bynum, David, Duncan, Esterlin, Everett of Polk, Everett of Stewart, Farmer, Fender, Freeman, Gay, Griffin, Hall, Hammett, Harden of Liberty, Harrison, Harris, Hendricks, Henderson of Irwin, Hill, Johnson of Appling, Johnson of Baker, Johnson of Bartow, Laing, Latimer, Longino, Martin, Mitchell, Moore, Morris, McCranie, McFarland, Newton, Ousley, Post, Price, Rawls of Wilkinson, Rudicil, Singletary, Snell, Spinks, Starr, Sturgis, Stewart, Swift, Tatum, Taylor, Timmerman, Walker of Crawford, Williams, Wooten. Total 57.

Mr. Jordan's Statement.

At this point Mr. Jordan, of Jasper, chairman of the committee on general agriculture, arose to make a personal statement. He stated that the article which appeared in The Constitution of yesterday concerning the controversy pending between Dr. Payne and the commission of agriculture was unjust to Dr. Payne and also to the committee appointed to investigate that controversy since the inquiry had not proceeded far enough to develop the facts. He stated that if any member gave the information in question to the paper he was not authorized to do so by any light which that committee had received on the subject.

Favor Ballot Reform.

Chairman Smith, of the committee on the part of the house to investigate the working of the Australian ballot system in the October election, submitted a report. The committee reported that it had visited Tennessee, and an elaborate review was presented of the operations of the system. The committee did not recommend the adoption of any special system in Georgia, but urged the enactment of some measure looking toward ballot reform.

Dr. Watkins Moved Reconsideration.

Under the head of unfinished business Dr. Watkins, of Gilmer, moved to reconsider the action of the house in agreeing to the report of the committee which favored the bill of Mr. Lane, of Sumter, to reduce the salaries of railroad commissioners. He stated his object in moving to reconsider that action was for the purpose of calling up the substitute read to the house for information on last Wednesday in which he proposed to cut the salaries of all public officials 20 per cent for the purpose of reducing expenditures. In support of his position he argued that the embarrassment which the state was under made it necessary that public officials should lay some tribute upon the impoverished altars of the commonwealth. He declared that it was not right to scale the salaries of railroad commissioners solely when the state was in such imminent need. He argued that what might be saved by the adoption of the substitute would take care of hundreds of confederate soldiers. Mr. Lane, of Sumter, opposed reconsideration.

He said that some of the salaries mentioned in the substitute were fixed by constitutional provision and that they could not be changed. He further contended that the substitute was not germane. On putting the question the motion of Dr. Watkins to reconsider the action of the house in agreeing to the report of the committee was lost. This carried the house back to the bill of Mr. Lane. Mr. Harrison, of Quitman, then took the floor and argued in opposition to the bill. He maintained that if they did the same amount of work for private individuals or for corporations which they now do for the state they would make considerably more than the state pays them. He said that he hoped that the salaries would not be cut. Mr. Tatum, of Dade, also strongly opposed the bill. On motion of Mr. Dews, of Randolph, the previous question was ordered. Twenty minutes being allowed each side in which to conclude the argument, Mr. McLaughlin, of Meriwether, chairman pro tem. of the general judiciary committee, divided the twenty minutes allowed to the side of the minority report between Mr. Slaton, of Fulton; Mr. Hardwick, of Washington, and Mr. Hall, of Bibb. On the side of the majority report Mr. Lane, of Sumter, and Mr. Park, of Greene, divided the twenty minutes.

"Members Not D—n Fools."

When the time came to vote on the bill Mr. Lane called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained. Before the clerk commenced to enroll the vote, however, Mr. Bush, of Miller, arose to make a personal explanation. He stated that in justice to one of the railroad commissioners who had been charged with saying that there were d—m fools in the legislature who were bent on reducing salaries he arose to say that in company with Messrs. Upchurch and Rose he had called upon Hon. Spencer R. Atkinson, the railroad commissioner in question, and that he denied absolutely having made the statement. Mr. Bush said that he was in favor of the bill, but that in justice to Mr. Atkinson he felt called upon to make this statement in his behalf. Mr. Everett, of Stewart, also arose to make a personal explanation. He stated that he had referred to the matter in his speech on last Thursday and that he had good reason to believe that Mr. Atkinson had used the language imputed to him. He said that he obtained his information through Mr. Lane. This brought Mr. Lane to his feet. Mr. Lane stated that he had derived the information from one of the most prominent citizens of Griffin, Mr. W. H. Brewer, who had talked with Mr. Atkinson during the week. Mr. Slaton wanted to know if the gentleman mentioned was unfriendly to Mr. Atkinson. Mr. Lane replied that he could not say. This ended the little episode sprung by Mr. Bush, of Miller, and the call of the roll proceeded.

Mr. Lane's Bill Passes.

When Dr. Watkins's name was reached on the roll he stated that while he was the author of the substitute to reduce the salaries of all the public officials of the state, he was opposed to singling out the railroad commissioners alone. He thought it would weaken the efficiency of the board and thus prove false economy. On that ground he declared that he was compelled to vote in opposition to the bill. When the call of the roll was concluded the vote stood 89 yeas and 44 nays. Having received the requisite constitutional majority the bill was declared passed. At 1:40 o'clock the house adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

In the Committee Rooms.

At the meeting of the ways and means committee yesterday afternoon the bill of Mr. Freeman, of Coweta, to provide for county boards of tax assessors was favorably recommended. Action on Speaker Little's tax bill was deferred until next session in order that it might be given mature consideration. At the meeting of the general judiciary committee the bill of Mr. Johnson, of Floyd, to change the age of consent from ten to twelve years, was favorably recommended. The bill to confer jurisdiction in certain misdemeanor cases upon municipal courts was recommended adversely.

Dr. Payne Corrects a Statement.

Editor Constitution—Permit me to correct a statement in your issue of yesterday where "a man" was quoted as saying that "Dr. Payne has loaned to an educational institution in which he is interested nearly a thousand dollars' worth of public property entrusted to his charge." The statement is absolutely false. It was no doubt made to prejudice the mind of the public in regard to my title to my property now in the state capitol. The matter is now in the hands of the courts which have authority to decide property rights. If "a man" will come out and swear to his statement I will be able to convict him of perjury. Respectfully, GEORGE F. PAYNE.

Senators Are Industrious.

For the first time since the death of his father, President Dodson presided over the session of the senate yesterday. He was greeted on every hand with expressions of condolence from members.

Immediately after the disposition of the opening routine, a message from the governor, containing several nominations, was received and the senate went into executive session to read and act on it. All the nominations were confirmed with the exception of that of E. T. Hickey, so that Senator Passmore, of Mr. Hickey's district, might be present on the consideration of his appointment.

The Calvin bill, providing for a test of the constitutionality of the 10 per cent federal bank tax, was read. Senator Davis moved to postpone action on it indefinitely. Senators Hand, Wight, Blalock and Wingfield spoke in support of the bill, urging that it tended to provide more money for southern use, which was a crying need just now. Senator Davis opposed it on the ground that a law already covering its provisions was on the statute books, and excited ridicule from the fact that no one was willing to use it as a test medium. Senator McGehee had not sufficiently investigated the bill to be able to pass an opinion on it. The Davis motion did not prevail, and on motion of Senator Hand the bill was temporarily tabled.

Senator Wight called attention to the fact that the business of the senate was increasing daily, and moved that the opening hour be made 10 instead of 11 o'clock a. m. Consideration of this motion was postponed until today. The house resolution by Mr. Calvin, instructing the Georgia congressional delegation to use its best endeavors for the Nicaragua canal, was next broached. Senator West was opposed to memorializing, but favored the canal. Senator Davis did not believe his congressman needed any instructions. Senator Little and Senator Wight supported the resolution, and it was agreed to.

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:

By Senator Mann, to reduce the salaries of the railroad commissioners, providing $2,000 for the chairman and $1,500 for the associate commissioners.

By Senator Brannen, to relieve the securities of S. S. Sasser, under bond for selling whisky without license. He was arrested after his escape and is now serving his time.

By Senator Morrison, to repeal section 397 volume 3 of the code relating to the use of obscene or abusive language from one to another and in the presence of females.

By Senator Fouche, to allow foreign railroad corporations to be chartered under the state law if they desire.

The following bills were read and passed:

By Mr. Johnson, of Lee, to amend the charter of Leesburg.

By Mr. Fouche, to amend section 5541 of the code relative to bills of exemption pendente lite.

By Mr. Wight, to reduce the bond of the sheriff of Dougherty county.

By Mr. Steed, to authorize the governor in contested election cases to issue a commission within twenty days if he has not been served with papers to show that it is a bona fide contest.

By Mr. Morris, of Cobb, to make it unlawful for any one to discharge a gun or pistol on Sunday except in defense of person or property.

By Mr. Blalock, of Fayette, to pay to Mrs. Charlotte Willoughby a pension of $60 due her husband at the time of his death.

By Mr. Latimer, of Cherokee, to appropriate $750 to pay pensions for the year 1898 which have been enrolled and approved, but for which there are no funds.

By Mr. McDonough, of Chatham, to repeal the act creating a board of fire commissioners for the city of Savannah.

Also, to repeal the act creating the office of commissioner of public works for the city of Savannah.

By Mr. Slaton, of Fulton, to amend the act incorporating the Home Loan and Banking Company, of Atlanta. Mr. Underwood's bill to reduce salary of the clerk of the supreme court from $4,000 to $2,000 was adversely reported by the finance committee. The report of the committee was adopted and the bill was killed.

The senate then adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

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THE WEATHER.

The map at 8 p. m. last evening shows areas of high barometer in the Dakotas and also on the north Atlantic coast, and low pressure on the gulf coast and also over Texas. These conditions favor northeasterly winds and rain in the southeastern states.

The temperature had risen slightly in the Mississippi valley and fallen in the country to the east, but no very marked changes were noted.

Heavy rain was reported from Key West and light rains were general throughout the south Atlantic and gulf states.

The weather was still very cold in the northwest and falling snow was reported from some stations.

Forecast for Today.

Rain, with light to fresh northeast winds.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	46
Daily normal temperature	46
Highest temperature	52
Lowest temperature	40
Total rainfall during twelve hours	.06
Deficiency of precipitation	1.02

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations, as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., December 2, 1898:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Highest temperature.	Precipitation.
New York, cloudy	40	42	.00
Savannah, cloudy	60	64	.00
Norfolk, clear	46	50	.00
Charlotte, rain	40	48	.01
Raleigh, rain	44	48	.01
Wilmington, rain	52	52	.01
Charleston rain	58	62	.04
Augusta, rain	46	52	.32
Jacksonville, cloudy	66	72	T
Key West, pt. cloudy	72	80	1.32
Atlanta, rain	44	52	.06
Pensacola, cloudy	62	64	.00
Montgomery, cloudy	48	50	.30
Vicksburg, clear	54	56	.02
Port Eads, foggy	60	64	.02
Palestine, pt. cloudy	54	60	.00
Galveston, pt. cloudy	60	64	.00
Corpus Christi, clear	62	66	.00
Buffalo, cloudy	38	38	.06
Detroit, clear	34	36	.00
Chicago, pt. cloudy	40	42	T
Memphis clear	54	58	.00
Chattanooga, rain	44	46	.04
Knoxville, cloudy	42	48	.00
Cincinnati, clear	40	44	.00
St. Paul, clear	22	24	.01
St. Louis, clear	48	56	.00
Kansas City, clear	42	50	.00
Omaha, cloudy	32	34	.00
Huron, cloudy	20	26	T
Rapid City, snow	20	36	.01
North Platte, clear	30	44	T
Dodge City, cloudy	40	54	.01
Abilene, clear	60	66	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

MONTHLY SUMMARY IS ISSUED.

Meteorological Summary Tells of the Weather During the Month of November.

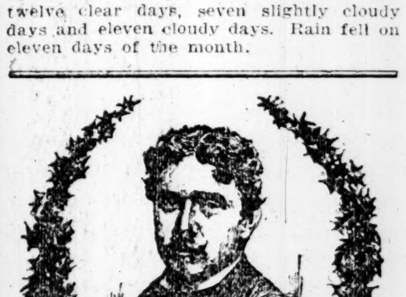
The monthly meteorological summary for November was issued yesterday by Weather Forecaster J. B. Marbury, of the weather bureau. It is an interesting document and shows every change in both the thermometer and barometer during the month.

The mean maximum temperature was 56.9 and the mean minimum temperature was 40.2. The highest temperature was on the 5th, when 73 degrees was reached, and the lowest came on the 27th, when the mercury took a sudden drop to 18 degrees. The greatest daily range of temperature was on the 22d, when the mercury traveled from 58 to 29, a difference of 29 degrees. The least daily range of temperature occurred on the 16th, when 45 was the maximum and 42 the minimum.

The mean temperature for November was 49, lower than it has ever been, before except in 1891, when it was 49, and in 1880, when it was 47. The average deficiency of daily temperature during the month was 3 degrees, and the accumulated excess of daily mean temperature since January 1st was 201 degrees. The average daily excess of mean temperature since January 1st was 0.6.

The total movement of wind through Atlanta during November was 6,033 miles and the maximum velocity of wind was thirty-two miles an hour, which came from the northwest on the 26th.

The highest atmospheric pressure was on the 3d, when 30.452 was reached. The mean atmospheric pressure for the month was 30. The total precipitation of rain for the month was 3.36 inches, which is a deficiency of 0.22 inches for the month. There were twelve clear days, seven slightly cloudy days and eleven cloudy days. Rain fell on eleven days of the month.



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SPECIAL.—For $1, all the numbers of 1899; the Nov. and Dec. issues of 1898; and Art Plate, in ten colors, "A Yard of Pansies" or "A Yard of Puppies." For 25 cts., a three-months' trial subscription (Dec., Jan. and Feb.) together with either art plate.

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A CHEAP AND MELLOW LIGHT.

TO CALL A PASTOR NEXT WEEK.

New Presbyterian Church Will Be Organized Tomorrow in Merritts Avenue Methodist Church.

A pastor will be called to the new Presbyterian church on the north side Thursday night. This course was decided upon at the meeting held last night at the residence of Mr. J. M. High, on Peachtree street. It is not known who the new pastor will be.

It is probable that at the meeting to be held tomorrow afternoon in the Merritts avenue Methodist church a committee will be appointed to recommend a pastor for the church. This would have been done before but for the regulations of the Presbyterian church, which forbid the calling of a pastor until a church is in a complete state of organization.

Prominent Presbyterians of north Atlanta were present at the meeting last night and business of importance concerning the new church organization was transacted. A number of committees are at work arranging every detail in connection with the building of the church and the perfecting of the organization.

The committee selected to suggest a site for the new church was not ready to report last night, although the members of it announced that they had inspected a number of sites.

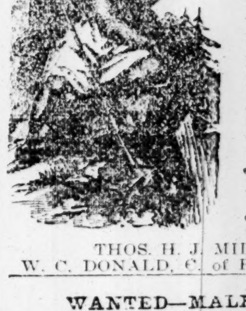
No report was made by the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions. At the meeting preceding the one last night, however, this committee had raised more than $17,000. Last night the subscription list was produced in the meeting with the result that the amount previously subscribed was increased by almost $1,000.

Rev. Theron H. Rice, of the Central Presbyterian church, was present and announced that he would do all in his power to aid the new church. He made a talk in which he encouraged the members of the new organization in their work.

Probably the most important meeting of the new church yet announced will occur tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Merritts avenue Methodist church. This meeting was to have been held at 3:30 o'clock, but last night it was decided to change it to 3 o'clock.

This meeting will be held for the purpose of organizing the congregation and will be presided over by Rev. T. H. Rice, chairman of the organizing committee.

MEETING.



To the Chiefs and Members of Mohawk Tribe, No. 5, Imp. O. R. M.: You are requested to meet at your wigwam, corner Alabama and Broad streets, December 4, at 10 o'clock sharp, from thence to Berean church, corner of Borne and Terrell Sts, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Logan Porter. Sister tribes cordially invited to attend.

THOS. H. J. MILLER, Sachem.
W. C. DONALD, C. of R.

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FOR RENT—A stylish horse and trap, seats for four, by day or week; owner has not enough use for horse to keep him busy; driver if desired. Mack, care Constitution.

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AGENTS—New Goods, $5 per day sure. American Art Glass Co., 708 Pennsylvania ave., Pittsburg, Pa. 12-3-5-sun 2t

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11-r. h., Highland ave., g. and w.	37 50
9-r. h., Pulliam st.	12 50
9-r. h., W. Mitchell st., g. and w.	30 00
8-r. h., Whitehall st., g. and w.	20 00
8-r. h., W. Simpson st.	20 00
8-r. h., Forrest ave., g. and w.	35 00
7-r. h., Little st., near Capitol ave.	12 50
7-r. h., Yonge st., g. and w.	16 00
6-r. h., 60 Bass st., g., w. and b.	20 00
6-r. h., Johnson avenue	13 00
6-r. h., E. Hunter st., water	16 00
5-r. h., Spring street, g., w. and b.	25 00
5-r. h., Loyd street	13 50

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New 5-r. house, gas and water, good street, $1,400.
New 5-r. house, gas and water, good street, $1,400.
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Substantially built 9-r. house, close in, $3,500.
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FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! Fine select oysters at 25c. per quart at Fulton Market Co., No. 15 Marietta st. Telephone 1430. 12-2-7t

FOR SALE—A good Jersey cow. For particulars, apply to J. Junglee, at hospital, Fort McPherson. 12-2-3t

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga., room 419 Austell building.

BOARDERS WANTED.

43 WALTON—Elegant rooms, single or en suite; superior table and service; centrally located. 'Phone 1458. sat sun 2t

HOTEL ALHAMBRA, Peachtree street; transient and permanent board at popular prices. 11-13-1m

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER—Visible writing, no lifting of carriage; direct inking; unequaled speed; strong manifolding; the leader of standard typewriters. Also neostyles, mimeographs and all kinds of second hand typewriters and supplies. Write for prices. Edwin A. Hardin Company, No. 16 N. Pryor street.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH taught by Professor Louis Devineau, from Paris; Conversation, Grammar, Literature—Lessons in class and private. 428 Peachtree, corner Pine. 11-24-1m

ROOMS FOR RENT—Unfurnished.

FOUR unfurnished rooms in two blocks of capitol, rent low; gas; bath, hot and cold water; references exchanged. 224 E. Fair st.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—To sell 3 batches of monthly payment notes, one of $500, one of $1,000 and one of $1,500; good security; 8 per cent interest. Address Money, care this office.

FOR SALE—12 shares 7 per cent permanent stock, Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., at liberal discount. X. W., care Constitution. 12-2-3t

I HAVE a client who wishes to buy Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway (5 per cent stamped) bonds. Write me, naming number of bonds for sale and price. T. A. Hammond, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To rent two small basement rooms; centrally located; for business purposes. E. S. P., P. O. Box 514.

WANTED—A second-hand dynamo of 75 to 100 light capacity; must be in good condition. Address Georgia Underwear Co., Barnesville, Ga. 12-3-sat sun tues

BIG DEMAND FOR BANQUET TICKETS

Complete Arrangements for Banquet Made by Committee.

SPEAKERS ARE ANNOUNCED

Committee Arranges the Distinguished Men as They Are To Speak.

DELEGATION MAY JOIN PRESIDENT

President Hemphill Goes to Washington Monday Afternoon To Make Arrangements There for Atlanta's Big Peace Jubilee.

A meeting of the entire Jubilee committee was held at headquarters in the Kimball yesterday morning, at which the members began the active work of closing up the details for the celebration. A telegram was read to the committee from Secretary J. Addison Porter stating that President McKinley would complete the list of names of those who are to accompany him to Atlanta in the course of the next few days, and that the list would be forwarded to the committee as soon as possible.

Under the present arrangement, the presidential party will leave Washington Tuesday evening, December 13th, and arrive in Atlanta the following morning shortly after breakfast. The president will be accompanied by several members of the cabinet, together with the cabinet ministers' wives, and the trip south will be made on a special palace train furnished by the Southern railway. The entire plan of the president's trip to Atlanta is given elsewhere.

It is practically settled that a delegation of prominent Atlantians will be selected by the Jubilee committee to go to Washington in order to accompany the presidential party to Atlanta. Arriving in this city, the train, which is to bear a number of the distinguished guests, will be greeted by a large gathering at the union depot and the president, as well as the members of his cabinet, will be given an ovation such as the one accorded to President McKinley on the occasion of his first visit to Atlanta.

Never before, and probably never in many years to come, will such a gathering of prominent national figures come together in a southern city to attend a public celebration. The occasion of the Jubilee, coming as it does, in the shape of the first real peace celebration held since the conclusion of peace terms with Spain, will of itself attract the most prominent men in the country, and outside of the already famous list of those that have accepted Atlanta's invitation, the committee is assured that others of national prominence will be on hand.

The banquet to be given at the Kimball on the evening of the last day of the Jubilee will be of such a character as to give it national prominence, and there for the first time the distinguished guests will celebrate with Atlanta the return of peace and the success of American arms.

The banquet committee is receiving from every part of the state applications for seats at the banquet, and another meeting of the committee will be held at Jubilee headquarters next Monday afternoon for the purpose of assigning the remaining seats.

The problem of giving seats to all who apply for them is a serious one to the committee, but the members have ascertained that only 300 persons can be seated at the banquet, and that there must necessarily be some who apply late who cannot be accommodated. It is evidently the impression of some that they can wait until the last day and obtain tickets, but the committee wishes to urge all such to send in their applications at once if they desire to attend the banquet. In the course of the next few days all the available seats will have been given out, as the rush of applications continues.

Menu Cards Are Elegant.

The elegant menu cards for the banquet have been arranged and are now in the hands of the printers. The banquet committee took considerable care in the preparation of the card and they will probably be the most appropriate souvenirs of the big celebration that can be obtained.

Engraved on the outer covering of the menu is a picture of the president, draped with the flag of the United States, and also the flag of the president. On the title page appears the following title of the Peace Jubilee:

Atlanta Peace Jubilee Banquet
to
The President of the United States
And other distinguished guests.
Tendered by
The citizens of Atlanta.
Celebrating the success of American arms
in the Spanish-American war.
To be given at the Kimball
Thursday evening, December fifteenth,
Eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

On the first page of the menu proper is given the names of the distinguished guests of the city and the toasts they will respond to, and following the toasts appear the names of the different committees of the Jubilee. One of the pages is decorated with scenes of troops in battle taken from sketches made in the recent war in Cuba, and another page presents a scene of the navy in action, giving the card an artistic effect that makes it valuable as a remembrance of the banquet as well as of the celebration of victory. On the last page are given pictures of Atlanta taken at different stages of its growth, with the seal of the city in the center.

Preparations for Parade.

Extensive preparations for the big parade continue to progress, and with each day the prospect for this feature of the celebration grows brighter. Civic organizations from every part of the state are accepting the invitations to enter the parade, and the indications are that the line of march will be the longest and most carefully prepared ever seen in the city.

The committee of ladies who have charge of the floral parade to be held on the first afternoon of the Jubilee has been hard at work assigning entries for the event, and they assure the Jubilee committee that the parade will be one that will do honor to the celebration and rank second only to the big civic parade on the afternoon of the day following.

President Hemphill, of the Jubilee Association, will leave for Washington next Monday afternoon to complete arrangements for the celebration that can be taken up better at the capital than in Atlanta, and it is expected that his visit will be the means of bringing many prominent officials to the city on the occasion of the Jubilee.

BANQUET SPEAKERS AND TOASTS TO WHICH THEY WILL RESPOND

The following are the names of the distinguished men who will address the banquet of the Atlanta Peace Jubilee on the evening of December 15th and the toasts to which they will respond. The list of speakers has been completed and the toasts will be responded to in the following order:

"OUR COUNTRY"—The President.
"THE NAVY"—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley.
"THE ARMY"—Major General William R. Shafter.
"THE NEW UNION"—Hon. George R. Peck.
"THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS AS DEFENDERS OF THE FLAG"—Major General Fitzhugh Lee.
"THE CITIZEN AS A SOLDIER"—Colonel William J. Bryan.
"SANTIAGO, THE PLYMOUTH ROCK OF CUBAN FREEDOM"—Hon. Stephen O'Meara.
"HOW THE PEOPLE PAID THE BILL"—Hon. Lyman J. Gage.
"THE SOUTH'S PART IN THE WAR"—Major General Joseph Wheeler.
"THE VOLUNTEER AS VIEWED BY A REGULAR IN COMMAND"—Major General Adna R. Chaffee.
"THE WAR AS AN ECHO OF INDEPENDENCE HALL"—Hon. Charles Emory Smith.
"THE STATE GOVERNMENT'S ANSWER TO THE CALL TO ARMS"—Governor Joseph F. Johnston.
"WE FOLLOW WHERE DUTY CALLS"—Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson.
"WHAT THE LIBERTY BELL SAYS ABOUT IT"—Hon. Charles F. Warwick.
"THERE IS NO MINORITY IN PATRIOTISM"—Hon. Joseph W. Bailey.
"THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES"—Hon. John M. Allen.

To be entirely relieved of the aches and pains of rheumatism means a great deal, and Hood's Sarsaparilla does it.

SOLDIER IN MUCH TROUBLE.

W. C. Worley Found Drunk and Badly Wounded in a Hack—His Career for a Few Days.

W. C. Worley, a Georgia volunteer, who was recently mustered out of the Second regiment, was taken out of a hack last night about 8 o'clock in an intoxicated condition and with a hole in the back of his head, which had been made by some unknown person.

Worley has had a fast and eventful record during the few days since he was paid off and mustered out of service. He was first arrested with a companion named A. C. Cameron, who was also just out of the army. The pair were fined $1.75 in the police court and as they had no money with them the fines were remitted and they were allowed to go on their way. But they did not go far, for that same night they were found in a cab both drunk and asleep. At the police barracks they were searched and about $60 was found in their pockets.

They were turned loose yesterday morning upon a promise to go home. Last night Worley was found bleeding and drunk in the cab, but this time he was without his comrade.

The wounded man's head was dressed by a city physician. He was badly injured, and it is believed by the police that he was assaulted for the purpose of robbery. He had already been struck when the cabman found him.

MADDOX-MORSE FIGHT FINISHED

Morse Fined $10.75 and the Case Against Maddox Dismissed.

J. E. Maddox, ex-councilman, and E. L. Morse, money lender, were tried in the police court yesterday afternoon for the fight they had night before last at the corner of Marietta and Broad streets.

Morst pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct and stated that he hoped the fact that Maddox had written a letter about him would go in extenuation.

Maddox made a statement, in which he said that the cause of the fight was really some ugly epithets which Morse had used when the meeting took place on the streets.

Morse denied that he used any such epithets.

The recorder said he did not think the Maddox letter justified the fight and that Morse was in the wrong. He fined Morse $10.75 and dismissed the case against Maddox.

HALF RATES TO SELMA, ALA.

Southern railway will sell on December 5th and 6th, final limit December 9, 1898, tickets at one fare for the round trip on account of the race meet, Selma, Ala. Round trip fare from Atlant. will be $6.75. Apply to any ticket agent for full information.

New Sleeping Car Line.

Southern railway will inaugurate effective, December 4, 1898, a sleeping car line between Kansas City and Jacksonville, Fla., via Birmingham. Leaving time from Atlanta, southbound, 11:55 p. m., and leaving time from Atlanta, westbound, 5:30 a. m.

HOSPITAL PATIENT WAS MAD.

Police Called by Physicians To Take Charge of James Ryan.

James Ryan, a white man, went to the Grady hospital last night to get the physicians to give him medical attention, and because the doctors did not do so to suit him he proceeded to curse them out.

Police officers were sent for and they took the wrathy patient in custody. The officers say that Ryan was drinking and for that reason they docketed a case against him for disorderly conduct.

Ryan contended that the physicians did not do him right by refusing to act under his advice and that as the place was a public institution and he is a part of the public, he had a right to demand such treatment as he wished.

The hospital physicians state that Ryan acted in the most disorderly manner and used some very violent language in the presence of female nurses.

The case will be tried in the police court this afternoon.

TWO SOLDIERS AS HIGHWAYMEN

H. C. McLendon, Formerly of the Second Georgia, Says Two Regulars Robbed Him.

Last night about half-past 9 o'clock Henry C. McLendon, who was mustered out of the Second Georgia, was tolled into a dark place near the Courtland avenue railroad crossing by two men who, he says, were United States regulars, and was nearly beaten to death with rocks and robbed of about $106.50.

McLendon has been enjoying life since he was paid off and last night he seemed to be about half-drunk. He met the two men and they invited him to take a drink. In a saloon McLendon pulled out his roll of money and showed it with great bravado.

Half an hour later he was tolled into the dark spot and there knocked down. He cried out, but the robbers succeeded in getting all of his money before the police reached the scene.

McLendon appears to be a man of good address. His home is in Savannah and he was born in Thomas county.

His face was beaten almost into a pulp and there were several cuts on the back of his head.

The police searched for the robbers, but could not locate them.

New Sleeping Car Line.

Southern railway will inaugurate effective, December 4, 1898, a sleeping car line between Kansas City and Jacksonville, Fla., via Birmingham. Leaving time from Atlanta, southbound, 11:55 p. m., and leaving time from Atlanta, westbound, 5:39 a. m.

EACH CONVICT HAD A STORY.

Nine of Them En Route from Albany Convict Camp.

Nine negro convicts, in stripes and in chains, were taken to the police barracks last night and their appearance created something of a sensation. The nine men were en route from Albany to the Chattahoochee river camps. They were marched in a squad and were placed in cells for the night.

In connection with each convict there is a story of either humor or pathos.

Charles Fields, an old man seventy years of age, was just beginning a life sentence for murdering his son at Columbus.

Ed Newton, a young negro, was serving twenty years for assaulting a negro woman.

Will Lewis had two years for burglarizing a stable, and he said: "De pity 'bout hit is I nebber got nuttin' out dat ole stable."

Frank Wright had been given ten years for burglary and he stated that he "war only dar helping annudder nigger and didn't take anything."

"I'se in here fur ten years for robbing an old dago," said Herman McElroy.

Henry Rushing was recognized by the police. He was an old Atlanta negro and committed several crimes here before he went to Albany and operated there. He had two years for burglary.

Jim Ivey was serving four years for "doing another negro in a horse trade," as he put it.

Lovett Bowers's sentence was ten years for burglary, which he swore he never committed and he was the only innocent negro in the bunch, if his own statement is to be taken. The nine convicts are under Guard C. W. Salter, who will take them to the Chattahoochee river camp this morning.

RAILROAD MAN TO BE TRIED

Eugene Lovell Charged with Running Engine Over Crossing When Another Engine Was There.

W. G. Lovell, a railroad engineer, was arrested last night for violating an ordinance which prohibits more than two moving trains to pass the Whitehall street crossing at one time. He was allowed to go on his own bond and the case will come up for a hearing in the police court this afternoon.

Officer Petty made the case. He says that the police along the railroad fronts have been having trouble lately with engineers and conductors who violate the ordinances regulating the moving and stopping of trains on the street crossings. Recently three or four cases have been made.

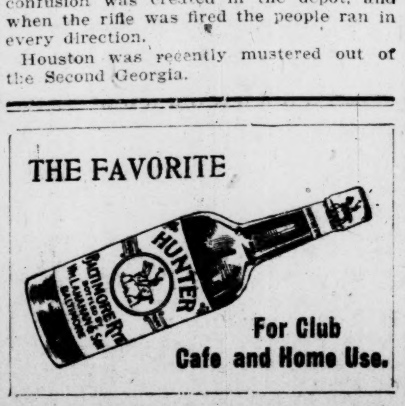
FIRED RIFLE IN THE DEPOT.

Soldier Creates a Panic in One of the Waiting Rooms.

There was locked up at the police barracks last night a soldier named Bartow Houston, who will be tried for creating a panic in the negro waiting room at the union depot by pointing a winchester rifle and firing it one time at negroes to make them drink whisky from a bottle.

It is said that for a while the wildest confusion was created in the depot, and when the rifle was fired the people ran in every direction.

Houston was recently mustered out of the Second Georgia.



THE FAVORITE
For Club
Cafe and Home Use.

MOODY PAYS A FINE OF $1,000

First Prosecution Against Him by Bacon & Co. at an End.

COMPROMISE IS EFFECTED

Attorneys for Bacon & Co. Disclaim Any Knowledge of an Agreement.

MOODY WILL NOT DO TIME IN JAIL

End of a Case That Grew Out of the Moody & Brewster Failure, Which Occurred in August and Was a Gigantic Collapse.

John T. Moody, the former dry goods merchant of Atlanta, has paid a fine of $1,000, which was imposed on him by Judge Berry after his conviction on the charge of fraud and being a common cheat and swindler.

The fine was paid on Thursday, and Mr. Moody is now entirely out of court, and the prosecution which was instituted against him by Bacon & Co., of New York, for various alleged misrepresentations, is probably at an end. The case has taken a number of rapid changes in the last few days.

Instead of the payment of the $1,000 fine being a settlement of the sentence of the court, it is rather a compromise between the attorneys for Bacon & Co. and those for Moody.

By the compromise Moody is relieved from that part of the sentence which imposed upon him the necessity of spending six months in the Tower. Moody was convicted several months ago, and after the verdict of the jury was received by the court Judge Berry gave him a sentence of six months in the county jail and a fine of $1,000, or in lieu of both, twelve months in the county chaingang. The case was immediately appealed to the supreme court. It was pending there when the compromise was reached by the attorneys.

John T. Moody and Gary S. Brewster were engaged in the wholesale dry goods and notions business on Pryor street. In August last, after an existence of less than a year, the firm failed with enormous liabilities. Creditors were scattered in all parts of the country. They pressed their claims, and until now the assets have not been entirely disposed of. The failure was for nearly a half million. It was at the time the largest mercantile collapse the city has had in many years.

Upon investigation, it was charged against the members of the firm that they had made misrepresentations of their financial condition, and in that way obtained the large credit that served them in buying quantities of marketable merchandise. It was said that they made a false report to Bradstreet's and Dun's agencies. Bacon & Co., a wholesale firm of New York, was one of the largest creditors, and their credit man, Mr. Hiller, came to Atlanta to look after the interests of his concern. He saw Moody, and after looking into the condition of the assets and liabilities, came to the conclusion that Mr. Moody had made false representations to him and his firm with the intention of defrauding, as was charged in the warrant against Moody.

Moody was forced to give bond for his appearance at court. He secured as his bondsmen some of the leading bankers and business men of the city. More than one warrant was sworn out for him, but it is said that these have been withdrawn.

On the trial of the case Moody maintained that he did not purchase any of the goods and that he was not entirely liable for the misrepresentations of the financial standing of the company, if there was any statements made that would mislead the creditors. As stated, the verdict was against Moody and the case taken to the supreme court. The attorneys have reached an agreement and the other warrants which were taken out for Moody have been dropped. If the offense with which Moody was charged had been a felony no compromise would have been possible. It was a misdemeanor and the compromise was easily effected.

A member of the firm of Hammond, Skeen & Langley, when asked about the compromise, stated that their firm had received no notice of an agreement and that their firm alone was authorized to act for Bacon & Co.

It was stated yesterday that if Moody's attorneys had been five hours later in accepting the compromise offered, there might have been a different turn of the case. The decision on the bill of exceptions before the supreme court was already formed and it is said that it gave Moody a new trial.

The court held, it is claimed, that the question of jurisdiction pleaded by Moody's attorneys was a good one, and the next trial would have been in New York city, as there, if anywhere, Moody committed the offense by making the alleged misrepresentations and buying the goods. Irrelevant was another ground upon which the supreme court held that a new trial should be granted. The case was withdrawn before the decision was handed down, thus stopping its effect.

Rosser & Carter and John L. Hopkins & Son represent Moody, and Hammond, Skeen & Langley represent Bacon & Co.

Negro Hanged in Texas.

Houston, Tex., December 2.—Jim King, a negro, was hanged at Wharton today for the murder of Lucinda Wade, in April last. The killing was cold-blooded. King expressed himself as repentant of his deed and as a religious believer.

A BUSY SESSION AT THE POLICE BARRACKS

Idella's Onion Dreams.

"Idella Persall!"

As the soft Italian name floated out over the courtroom, Judge Andy and all his assembled host looked at the door of the prisoners' room expecting to see some sort of a senorita glide gently forth.

Out there stepped a bony, scrawny, angular rectangular old negro crone who carried a huge bundle in her arms containing old clothes and snake roots.

"Idella," said Judge Andy with a low, lingering touch on the "del." The officer says he heard you screaming so loud in your house last night that he had to take you out and lock you up."

"Honey, dis ole nigger shure did screech, but it war cause I had er terbul bad dream, er reglar nightmar'. Jedge, it war de terbul dream dat made de ole nigger screech lak dat."

"What had you been eating?" inquired Judge Andy, diagnosticatingly.

"Inyuns," replied Idella with a strong accent.

"She had liquor mixed with the onions, Judge," put in the officer.

"Idella," Judge Andy went on to say, "your full fine for midnight screeches is, say $10, and I will knock off $4 for the bad dreams and $3 for the inyuns, which puts it down to $3."

John Was a Capitalist.

A case-record-breaker, John Whitesides, a "new coon in town," made at the matinee yesterday afternoon, for the money he had to pay his fine caused all the fine to be remitted. And this was how it was:

A policeman met John at a lonely hour of the night and John failed to give a good account of himself and so he was arrested for being a tramp and a suspicious character. To Judge Andy John said:

"I'se on de scout hunting fur a job. I'se a furnace hand and I lit out of ole Bummingham cause de work dere keeps gitting scarcer and scarcer."

"You are a tramp, John," replied Judge Andy, "and I will fine you $6.75 and give you a chance to work for the city for the next fifteen days."

"I'se got de money ter pay de fine wid," said John, "good money, what I made when I was at work. I'se got moren $10 down sta'rs."

"Then, if you have money to pay the fine," said Judge Andy, "you are no tramp and I remit the fine."

This was a record breaker and the fat policeman made a note of it.

Had It in For Him.

"You are a combination boy," said Judge Andy to a small negro boy who had waltzed out to the name of Johnnie Russell.

"He is all kinds of a boy," said the policeman.

"You are said to be a fellow who sells papers and totes rocks," continued Judge Andy.

"And you shoot craps and tote a razor," put in the policeman.

"And you use oaths on the streets and beg for nickles," said Judge Andy.

"And you loaf about the depot and grab satchels and grips," said the policeman.

Then the boy began to blubber, and as he blubbered the old court bailiff took hold of him and exclaimed:

"And you are a simpering little idiot."

"Fifteen days in the stockade," the recorder exclaimed.

And the combination boy made a break for the waiting room and crawled under a bench.

Jack's Martial History.

Jack Doderick, with a countenance like the "Ancient Mariner," stood up before Judge Andy to tell why he was drunk and why he should not be fined for so being. And this was what Jack Doderick said:

"Yere 'onor, Oim an ould mon and a retoired soldier of the army, fur I shouldered a musket fur me kentry thirty year or more. Loist neet I did take on a drap of the stuff too much after I had kept me leaps and me throat suffering fur a drap of the stuff foive long year. Now, please yere 'onor, leet the ould veteran go and reform agi'n."

"Jack," said Judge Andy, with a martial ring in his voice, "I will give you the chance and hope that your lips and your throat will get as dry again as a cinderbox."

Doderick about-faced, right-obliqued, column-left and double-quicked to fresh air and freedom.

Olin's Soaked Chops.

"Drunk, Olin Haygood?" asked Judge Andy, of a negro who had a bilious complexion that was born to cadaver unseen.

"Sick."

"Whiskey?"

"Spoilt?"

"Pork chops."

"Too fat."

"Olin," said Judge Andy, with an ominous breaking up of the monosyllabic dialogue, "you ought not to soak your chops in mean liquor. I am going to charge you $1.75 for the soak."

DR. BOURNS IS PRESIDENT

Has Been Appointed Chief Health Officer of Manila.

HE WRITES OF THE CONDITION

Has Established Two Hospitals and a Quarantine Station at the Entrance of the Bay.

Dr. Frank S. Bourns, the Atlanta physician who accepted a position on General Merritt's staff, for duty in the Philippines, is now chief surgeon on the staff of General Hughes, with the rank of major, and is president of the board of health of Manila. He has inaugurated numerous reform movements to protect and improve the health of the residents of Manila, and some of the methods used by his direction to prevent the spread of contagious diseases are entirely new to the natives.

Several years ago Dr. Bourns and Professor Dean C. Worcester, both of the University of Michigan, searched the islands for specimens of ornithology and zoology, and after their return to America made valuable contributions to the Smithsonian institute, in addition to reading papers upon the ornithology of the Philippines before the United States national museum.

A letter has been received in Atlanta from Dr. Bourns, in which he briefly tells of the conditions prevalent in and near Manila. Among other things, he wrote:

"I have been appointed president of the board of health, and will gradually increase the force of physicians as time goes on and as we get better organized.

"At present we have a small pox epidemic on hand, and I have established an isolation hospital, the first ever seen here. We have also under our care at the entrance of the bay, about twenty-five miles away, a quarantine station, a leper hospital and various and sundry other things to do with hospitals, cemeteries, etc.

"I am kept tied down to my office from 8 o'clock a. m. until noon, and from 2 p. m. to 5 o'clock p. m., but sometimes have to go out and attend to things personally, as I speak Spanish better than the interpreters we have. Since I have organized things they go better. I don't see much prospect of getting away from here for two or three months, at least I can't tell anything about it until I hear from the Paris commission. However, I am coming home as soon as I can get away."

Since assuming charge of the board of health Dr. Bourns has established an official gazette, which is issued at irregular intervals in order to inform the physicians and residents of the city what is expected of them. The gazette issued on October 3d is as follows:

"Office of the Board of Health, No. 2 Calle Real de Manila, October 1, 1898.—The following rules and regulations, formulated by this board, are published for the information and advice of the public. The city has been divided into ten districts, for each of which a city physician has been appointed. The districts are as follows:

"First district, Intramuros (walled city), Dr. Luis Abella, Calle de S. Sebastian No. 30; second district, Ermita and Malate, Dr. Marcelo Eloriaga, Calle de Camba No. 57; third district, Paco and Conception, Dr. Enrique Aguilar, Calle de Looban No. 14; fourth district, Sampaloc, Dr. Jose M. de la Vina, Calle Alix No. 28; fifth district, Quiapo and S. Miguel, Dr. Manuel Xerez, Calle de Quiotan No. 12; sixth district, Santa Cruz, Dr. Manuel Gomez, Calle de Quiotan No. 26; seventh district, Binondo and Trozo, Dr. Salvador V. del Rosario, Calle Legaspi No. 2; eighth district, San Nicolas, Dr. Jose Luna, Calle de Jolo No 29; ninth district, North Tondo, Dr. Canuto Reyes, Calle de San Pedro No. 13 D; tenth district, South Tondo, Dr. Santiago Barcelonia, Calle de Acuna No. 8.

"It is the duty of these physicians: first, to keep watch of the sanitary condition of their respective districts, especially the more densely populated portions, and report all unsanitary conditions to this office; second, to render medical assistance to the indigent in cases of accident or emergency; third, to report to this office all cases of infectious diseases coming under their observation; fourth, to inspect the bodies of all dying in their respective districts, without medical assistance, including Chinese, and to issue certificates of death, stating age, sex, nationality, occupation and cause of death. In cases where crime is suspected no certificate is to be issued, and notice must be sent to this office at once.

"In addition to these ten physicians, Dr. Pablo Guevara, Calle Conception 23, Quiapo, has been appointed as physician to the hospital of San Larazo. He will have charge of all medical matters pertaining to this institution.

"All physicians, graduates of recognized medical institutions, will be permitted to practice their profession in this city under the regulations heretofore existing. They must, however, within ten days of the publication of this notice, present themselves at this office for the proper registration of their names, residences and diplomas.

"Such registered physicians are duly authorized to issue certificates of death, but only in cases which have been under their care. They will be required to report to this office within twenty-four hours all cases of infectious diseases coming under their observation.

"Burial permits will be issued at this office only upon presentation of the proper medical certificate of death. These certificates may be issued, first, by any registered physician in cases attended by him personally; second, by the city physicians.

"FRANK S. BOURNS.
"Major and Chief Surgeon U. S. V., President of the Board of Health.

"Approved: R. P. Hughes, Brigadier General U. S. V., Provost Marshal General of Manila."

The issues of The Youth's Companion for the four weeks of November will contain a number of unusual features. Frank R. Stockton will contribute a humorous paper, "Some of My Dogs;" Rudyard Kipling's new story, "The Burning of the Sarah Sands," will come out in the November 10th number; Lord Dufferin will relate some of the sensational experiences of a pleasure trip in war time in "My First Cruise," in the issue of November 17th, and to the Thanksgiving Number (November 24th) Mary E. Wilkins will contribute a glimpse of the good old times in her sketch of "A New England Girl Seventy Years Ago."

TEACHERS TO MEET AT BOLTON

School Rally Will Be Held There Today and Interesting Exercises Are Arranged.

The Normal class of Fulton county teachers will meet today at the Bolton school. The teachers and their friends will be entertained at dinner by the people of that community.

This is the occasion of the second rally of school children held in the county. The first one was held early in November at the R. L. Hope school. Many citizens will gather at Bolton today and display their interest in education for the children of the country districts.

The regular normal class exercises will be held in the morning and in the afternoon addresses will be made by ex-Governor Northen, president of the board of education, and Dr. A. A. Marshall.

The second edition of the school journal devoted to the interests of the Fulton county schools has been issued under the editorship of Superintendent R. J. Guinn. It contains interesting matter on educational subjects and other miscellaneous information concerning Fulton's public schools.

BOY SEVERELY INJURED.

Johnnie Welch Struck by Car of His Miniature Railroad.

While at play with a companion Thursday morning little Johnnie Welch, the twelve-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Welch, who reside at 411 Luckie street, was severely hurt about the head.

The boys were taking turns riding upon a switchback railroad they had constructed and at the time of the accident young Welch was standing waiting for his companion to make the descent. He stepped too near the elevated rails and was struck on the head by the fast moving car.

Dr. Kendrick was summoned and found it necessary to take twenty-five stitches in the boy's scalp.

Mrs. Martha Murray, relict of the late Judge Alexander G. Murray, of Griffin, Ga., died yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Lin M. Weems, 378 Piedmont avenue. She was in her eighty-sixth year. She leaves several children, Mrs. Sallie M. Taylor and Mrs. Lin M. Weems, of this city; Mr. Sam W. Murray, of Newnan, Ga.; Mr. Alex S. Murray, of Griffin, Ga.; Mrs. Charles M. Speer, of Newnan, Ga., and Mrs. James T. Tyus, of Milner, Ga. The funeral will be held at Griffin, Ga., this morning.

Save Money on School Books.
Cut prices at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.
Cures a Cough or Cold in one day! Why cough and risk Consumption? This famous remedy will cure you. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

FREE TO ALL MEN
Full strength, health, tone and development to every portion of the body. Effects of disease, overwork, worry, the follies of youth and excesses of manhood quickly cured. Appliance and remedies sent on trial. No money in advance. Sealed particulars free. Correspondence confidential.
ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

GOSPEL SINGER IS NOW IN CHAINGANG

Oscar Maddox Sent to Stockade for a Drunken Debauch.

ONCE SANG WITH EVANGELISTS

Was with Moody and Sam Jones in Days Gone By.

POLICE CALL HIM A PUBLIC NUISANCE

The Man Begs To Be Allowed To Go Free—Recorder Gives a Week in the Chaingang.

There is working in the city chaingang a white man whose voice once sounded notes of religious music in the gospel tents and tabernacles of some of the greatest evangelists of the day; there with pick or shovel along with the lowest of petty convicts is the man who a short while ago enchanted worshipers with his melody of sacred music. That man is Oscar Maddox.

Yesterday morning Maddox was arrested for being drunk on the streets, and that was not the worst of it, for the arresting officer stated when the arrest was made that not only was the erstwhile singer of sacred songs drunk, but he had been drunk so long and had become so repulsive in personal appearance as to be a public nuisance.

Reeling down the corridor, in filthy garments, and besotted and debauched, the poor fellow staggered into a cell, where he partly slept off the effects of the whisky before he was arraigned in the police court.

When his name was called yesterday afternoon Maddox walked from the prisoners' room with an unsteady step. His face was bloated and his eyes were bloodshot. That voice which once moved penitent hearts to tears was hoarse and husky as he piteously begged to be allowed to go free.

"I will leave your town, nevermore to put foot in it," he wailed, "if you will only let me go, for I have no money and a fine means the chaingang."

The recorder was deeply touched, as were all others in the courtroom who knew the man's history. Judge Calhoun said:

"Maddox, you have been before me several times lately and each time I have let you off upon your promise to get sober or leave the city. Every time you have violated your promise, and I will send you to the stockade for a week purely as an act of humanity to you, for you can there get sober, and perhaps you will have the courage to reform and once again be the good and useful man you were."

So to the stockade Maddox went when the wagon came after the prisoners. He hid his face from the crowd as he stepped into the convict van, and something like a sob burst from his lips.

Maddox was a few years ago with the Evangelist Moody, and he sang at many of his noted meetings. He has also sang for Sam Jones and other evangelists of note. It is said that his voice was a soft and fine tenor and that his solos were regarded as among the best of those who helped the revivalist at their great gatherings.

He is a man about middle-age with a black mustache, but lately his beard has been allowed to grow.

He came to Atlanta several months ago, it is said, to open a singing class. He began to drink, and it was not long before he was on a protracted spree. The police were very lenient with him and many times he was allowed to go to the barracks to sleep until he was sober. Time and again he swore that he would quit, only to get drunk again. Recently he has become one of the lowest bums on Decatur street.

Dining on trains
35 and **36**
These are the numbers of the U. S. Fast Mail trains of the Southern Railway upon which dining car service has just been established (November 23, 1898).
37 and **38**
Are the famous Vestibuled Limited trains which have for years had dining car service exclusively.
The endeavor of the Southern Railway to have its dining car service supremely satisfactory has been so successful that the patronage has demanded this additional service.
So the service is now complete upon all four through trains of the Southern between the South and Washington and the East.
N. B.
The Southern is the only line affording dining car service in the south.

HULSEY PRESENTS BILL.

Asks for $300 for Services Rendered During Recent Elections—Commissioners To Act Upon It.

Judge Hulsey has presented his bill to the county for services rendered during the recent elections. The amount stated in the bill is $300. It was sent to the grand jury during its recent session, but the jury referred it to the county commissioners, who will consider it at the next meeting to be held on Wednesday.

For the elections Judge Hulsey appointed the managers and clerks to conduct the election and prepared the instructions by which they were to be governed.

The bill, it is said, was presented to the grand jury for approval, but that the jurors turned it down, thinking it excessive. The commissioners will probably take action on the matter Wednesday.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a remarkable medicine. A dry, tickling, hacking cough, the warning that consumption lurks near, needs no other doctor but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It positively cures throat and lung trouble.

Burial of Mr. Logan Porter.

The funeral of Mr. Logan Porter, who died last Wednesday morning, will occur today at 11 o'clock from his late residence, No. 6 Savannah street. The interment will take place in the country and a delegation from the local order of Red Men will conduct the services. Mr. Porter was fifty years old at the time of his death and a native born Atlantian.

Lyon & Co.'s "Pick Leaf" Extra Smoking Tobacco stands unrivaled for purity and flavor. Made from the purest, ripest and sweetest Tobacco. It will please you. Try it.

QUICK ACTION.
Clean printing, simplicity, permanent and accurate alignment and durability are a few features of the
Wellington Typewriter No. 2
Equal to any $100 machine on the market.
sent to any responsible party on receipt of price.
$60.00
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded after 10 days' trial. Illustrated catalogue sent free on application.
H. M. ASHE, Montgomery, Ala., general agent for Alabama, Western Georgia, and Northern Florida.
THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Box 4, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

LONDON WAS BETTER

New York Refused To Respond to Sanguine View Manifested There.

EFFECT ONLY TEMPORARY

Demand for the Standard Stocks Was Semi-Stagnant—Day's Net Changes Are Mixed.

New York, December 2.—The stock market in New York refused to respond to the sanguine view manifested on the London exchange as to the future value of American securities. Americans were the feature of the market, and were marked up quite sharply before the opening hour. The countermanding of orders for engagement of gold for shipment to New York alleviated apprehension in London over the money market outlook. The rate for call money there fell to 2½ per cent, and was easier also in Paris as a result of the extensive accommodation accorded the money market by the Bank of England and the Bank of France. The effect in New York of higher prices abroad was only temporary, and the demand for standard stocks became semi-stagnant. In the dullness which supervened then and movement of prices for standard stocks was extremely irregular, the irregularity extending so far as a contrary movement of different issues of the same company. Thus the preferred stock of Chicago Eastern Illinois and St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred moved upward while the common stock of the former and the second preferred stock of the latter suffered heavy losses. The preferred stock of Union Pacific was also firmer relatively than the common stock. Generally speaking, the Pacific stocks, including Northern, Union, Central and Southern Pacific, suffered from extensive profit-taking sales. The Grangers were in the same category. The sluggishness and heaviness of the railroad list caused a continued diversion of speculative activity into the industrial specialties. Sugar showed the greatest activity, and its decline in the late dealings, after an early period of strength, was no small factor in the general heaviness toward the close of the day. The decline in this specialty was based on the lowering in price of the product by a leading competitor and on the opinion that the recent demand in the trade has been altogether abnormal. Brooklyn Transit went one time above 70, to the high record price, and Metropolitan Street Railway was strong on the talk of an increase of the dividend. The preferred stocks of the Rubber and Leather companies enjoyed the benefit of favorable trade conditions. Federal Steel preferred was suddenly marked up almost a point without an explanatory development, and other iron and steel stocks responded in sympathy. Linseed Oil rose 6¼ on the reported underwriting by a syndicate of the reorganization plan, but lost it all. General Electric was helped by the expected declaration of $17.50 of the accumulated dividend of the preferred stock. Pacific Mail was a strong feature on the increase in net earnings for October of $128,807, due to the increased trade activity in the Pacific ocean. The anticipation of poor fourth week traffic returns for railroads on account of bad weather had its influence in causing the reaction. The day's net changes are mixed.

The bond market was active, and prices were better sustained than in stock. Iron Mountain 5s were a feature, with a rise above par to 101, the Denver and Rio Grande 4s were added to the list of reorganization 4s calued at par or above. Total sales $4,955,000.

United States old 4s registered, and the 2s advanced ⅛ in the bid price.

Total sales stocks today were 525,700 shares, including Atchison 8.985; do preferred 17,178; Chesapeake and Ohio, 8.990; Louisville and Nashville 17,895; Manhattan 6,775; Missouri Pacific 14,990; Rock Island 4,805; Union Pacific 19,505; do preferred 19,531; St. Paul 8,410; Southern Railway preferred 8,498; Texas and Pacific 3,380; Cotton Oil 4,720; Spirits 12,430; Tobacco 9,190; Linseed Oil 13,775; Sugar 99,735; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 3,920.

Money on call firmer at 2@3 per cent; last loan 3; prime mercantile paper 3¼@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84½@4.84¾ for demand and at $4.81¼@4.81¾ for 60 days; postal rates $1.82½ and $4.85½; commercial bills $4.80½.

Silver certificates 60½@61½c.

Bar silver 59⅜c.

Mexican dollars 46¾.

Government bonds strong.

State bonds steady.

Railroad bonds strong.

Following are closing bid quotations:

Atchison	16⅜	St. Paul	114¼
do preferred	46¾	do preferred	162¾
Baltimore & Ohio	58¾	St. Paul & Om	85
Canada Pacific	84¾	do preferred	168
Canada Southern	54¾	St. P. & M. M.	168
Central Pacific	32¾	Southern Pacific	27¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	23¾	Southern R'y	10¼
Chicago & Alton	163	do preferred	41¾
C., B. & Q.	119¼	Texas & Pacific	15¼
Chi. & E. Ill.	59½	Union Pacific pfd	69⅝
C. C. C. & St. L.	41	U. P. Den. & Gulf	12¾
do do pref	87	Wabash	7½
Del. & Hudson	99½	do preferred	21¼
Del., Lack. & W'n	144	Wheeling & L. Erie	4¾
Del. & R. G.	15½	do preferred	21¼
do preferred	62	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie (new)	13⅝	Adams Express	105½
do 1st preferred	35⅞	American Express	147
Fort Wayne	174	United States	52½
Great Northern pref	137½	Wells Fargo	128
Hocking Valley	2¾	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	111	A. Cot. Oil	34¼
Lake Erie & West'n	13½	do preferred	87¼
do preferred	64½	American Spirits	12½
Lake Shore	193	do preferred	36
Louisville & Nash	63¼	Am. Tobacco	135¾
Manhattan	97¾	do preferred	126
Met. Street R'y	181	People's Gas	108¾
Michigan Central	108½	Consolidated Gas	181¾
Minn. & St. L.	28¾	C. C. Co.	170
do do 1st pref.	94	Colo. F. & Iron	23¾
Missouri Pacific	37¼	do preferred	77
Mobile & Ohio	29	Gen. Electric	84¾
Mo., K. & T.	11¾	Illinois Steel	104
do preferred	34¾	La Clede Gas	53
Chicago, Ind. & L.	7½	Lead	36⅜
do preferred	30	do preferred	111
N. J. Central	93	Nat'l Lin. Oil	12½
N. Y. Central	118¾	Pacific Mail	38¼
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	13	Pullman Palace	189
do do 1st pref.	71	Silver Certificates	60¼
do do 2d pref.	34	Stnd. Rope & Twine	7¼
Norfolk & West.	14	Sugar	125¾
North American Co.	7½	do preferred	113¼
Northern Pacific	40¾	T. C. & I.	30¼
do preferred	75¾	U. S. Leather	6¼
Ontario & Western	16	do preferred	68
Ore. R. & Nav.	51	U. S. Rubber	44¼
Ore. Short Line	37	do preferred	108¼
Pittsburg	172	Western Union	93¼
Reading	18¼	Northwestern	138¾
Rock Island	107⅞	do preferred	182
St. L. & S. F.	8¼	C. G. W.	14¾
do do pref	67¾		

BONDS.

U. S. 3s	106	N. J. Cent. 5s	114¼
U. S. new 4s reg.	127⅝	N. Carolina 6s	128¼
do coupon	127¾	do 4s	104
U. S. 4s	111¼	Northern Pac. 1sts	117
do coupon	112¼	do 3s	67
do 2ds	99¼	do 4s	101¾
U. S. 5s reg.	112¾	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	105¾
do 5s coupon	112½	Nor. & W. 6s	122
District 3 65s	118	Northwest Consols	144
Ala. Class A	110¼	do deb. 5s	117¼
do Class B	109⅝	Oregon Nav. 1sts	114
do Class C	104	do 4s	98¾
do Currency	102	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	130
Atchison 4s	99	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	110¼
do adj. 4s	73¾	O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	—
Canada So. 2nds	110¼	do 5s, t. r.	—
Can. Pac. 1sts		Pacific 6s of '95	102¾
Chicago Terminals	92	Reading 4s	84¾
C. & Ohio 5s	118	Rio Grande W. 1sts	90¼
C. H. & D. 4½s	104⅝	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	100
D. & R. G. 1sts	108	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	122¼
D. & R. G. 4s	100	St. Paul Consols 7s	162
East Tenn. 1sts	107½	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	
Erie Gen. 4s	71	do 5s	119
F. W. & D. 1sts. t. r.	77½	S. Caro. non-fund	
Gen. Elec. 5s	108	Southern Ry 5s	104¼
G. H. & S. A. 6s	105	Stnd Rope & T. 6s	79
do. 2ds	104	Tenn. new set. 3s	93¼
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	107
do. con. 6s	110	do Rg. 2nds	46¼
Iowa Cent. 1sts	103¾	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	85¾
La. new consol 4s	106¼	Wab. 1st 5s	112
L. & N. unified 4s	95¼	do 2ds	81¼
Missouri 6s	100	West Shore 4s	113
M. K. T. 2ds	65¼	Virginia centuries	81¼
do. 4s	90	do deferred	7
N. Y. Central 1sts	116	Wisconsin Cent. t. r.	63

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, December 2.—Higher prices prevailed all along the list in the early trading. In the grangers trading was light. The southern stocks made new records with Nashville and Southern preferred the leaders. Sugar again dominated the list and advanced nearly $2 a share. Later the Arbuckles reduced refined 1-16c, and it is said the trust will follow. This disconcerted the belief that all troubles had been settled. The stock immediately declined on realizing sales, declining $4 a share in the last hour's transactions. Tobacco was heavy throughout. Metropolitan and kindred railway stocks were strong, but yielded in last hour with the list.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, December 2.—The market continues very strong with Sugar as leader in the industrial list and Metropolitan Traction in railway list. In Brooklyn Rapid Transit inside interests were more active on the buying side than they have been for some time, and with the strength of the stock came intimations that the impending Nassau electric deal, when disclosed, will be found to be of much greater importance and much broader in scope than is generally expected. Business men closest to the controlling interests on the Sugar trust management insist that the whole performance is stock jobbing. No outsider knows what the next Sugar dividend will be. Current earnings equal 1½ per cent for the quarter. London was a steady buyer of Union Pacific and insiders' roads increasing earnings as shown by October figures and the proposed acquisition of the Oregon short line. Northern Pacifics were inclined to be heavy yesterday. There was no news on the stock.

STOCK.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Friday's Closing Bids.	Thursday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	16¼	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	16⅛
do. preferred	46⅝	47	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	129⅝	130¼	126¼	126⅝	129¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	41⅝	41⅝	41	41	41¼
C., B. & Q.	119⅝	119⅝	118¾	119⅛	119⅛
People's Gas	110⅛	110⅜	108⅝	108⅝	110⅛
Canada Southern	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54⅛	54⅛
D., L. & W.	....	....	....	144	144
Erie	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Edison Gen. Elec.	84¼	85¼	84⅛	84⅝	84⅛
Amer'n Tobacco	136⅛	137	135¼	135⅝	136⅛
Jersey Central	93½	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅛
Lake Shore	....	....	....	193	193
National Lead	36⅝	37⅜	36¼	36½	36⅜
L. & N.	64	64⅛	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
Missouri Pacific	37⅝	38⅛	37½	37⅞	37⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	59⅛	59⅛	58⅜	58⅝	58⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron	30	30⅞	30	30⅛	29⅞
Northwestern	140¼	140⅜	139¼	139⅞	139⅞
Southern Railway	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
do preferred	41⅞	42	41⅛	41⅜	41⅛
North'n Pac. pref.	76	76	75¼	75⅞	75⅝
New York Central	119	119	118¼	118⅜	118⅝
Omaha	85⅛	85⅛	85	85⅝	85
Pacific Mail	37⅛	39	37⅛	38⅛	37
Reading	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	18⅛
Rock Island	108⅛	108⅜	107⅜	107⅞	108⅛
St. Paul	114⅛	114⅝	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
Union Pac. pref.	70⅝	70⅝	69⅜	69⅛	70⅛
Am'n Cotton Oil	34¼	34⅛	34	34⅛	33⅞
Western Union	93½	93¾	93⅛	93¼	93⅛
Am'n Spirits Co.	12⅛	13	12⅛	12⅛	11¼
U. S. Leather Pref	68⅛	68⅛	68	68	68⅛
Manhattan	98⅛	98⅛	97⅛	97⅝	98⅛

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, December 2.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: Stocks were generally good here today on cheaper money, but the close was distinctly under the best from lack of support. The firmness early in the day was largely derived from the strength of the continual bourses. German buying of Turkish securities was a feature.

Americans were active and good, but closed lower in sympathy with other markets. Central Pacific has again risen sharply. The reorganization scheme is not expected this year, and well-informed operators say that The London Times cable stating that the stock was being placed on a 2 per cent dividend basis is unfounded.

Gold is at 77s 11¾d. New York has ceased buying, but Germany still absorbs all that is offered.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	106	Atl'nta 4s	104
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	106¼	Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	111
Ga. 4½s, 1915	119	Macon 6s	115
Savannah 5s	111	Columbus 5s	103
Atl'ntas, 1902	113	Waterw'rks 6s	100
Atl'ntas, 1904	113	Rome 6s	105
Atl'ntas 7s, 1899	100	Fe. Car. 4½s	112½
Atl'ntas, L.D.	113	Newn'n 6s, L.D.	106
Atl'ntas 5s, L.D.	111	Chatta. 5s, 1911	105
Atl'nta 4½s	106	Col., S. C. grd'd 5s & 4s, 1913	87
		Ala. Class A	108

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	114	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	119
Ga. 6s, 1922	116	Col income 6s, 1910	100
Ga. Pac. 1st	122		
C. C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	195 197½	Aug. & Sav.	100
Southwestern	101	A. & W. P.	112
		do debgn.	102½

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s	109

Foreign Finances.

London, December 2.—Consols for money 110 5-16; consols for the account 110¾. Illinois Central 115; Atchison 17½; Louisville and Nashville 65¾.

Bar silver dull at 27 7-16d.

Money 2½ per cent.

Discount in open market for short bills and three months' bills 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Gold at Buenos Ayres 113.00.

American eagles 76s 6¾d.

Paris, December 2.—Prices on the bourse opened firm, but reacted owing to rumors of further withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England and closed strong. Internationals were buoyant and Spanish 4s were in urgent demand, less importace being attached to the carlist movement and satisfaction being felt at the conciliatory attitude of the United States. Rio Tintos were easier on large realizations owing to the increase in the stocks of copper. Debeers were hardening and mining shares were firm in spite of London realizations.

Three per cent rentes 32 francs 67½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 31 centimes for checks.

Berlin, December 2.—On the satisfactory attitude of the boerse generally international securities here today advanced, especially Italians. Spanish 4s improved owing to the publication in the London newspapers that American securities had recovered well. Local securities were strong, particularly Deutsch bank shares in consequence of the settlement of the Vienna tramway question, in which the bank was largely interested.

Exchange on London 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for checks.

Total Bank Clearings.

New York, December 2.—The total bank clearings in the United States for the week were $1,525,807,519; per cent increase 15.8. Exclusive of New York, $590,430,464; per cent increase 3.9.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, December 2.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $292,592,075; gold reserve, $241,787,652.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, December 2.—Cattle brisk and 10c higher. Christmas cattle $5.70@5.90; good to choice steers $5.00@5.60; common and grades $3.90@4.95; stockers and feeders $3.00@4.40; bulls, cows and heifers $1.75@1.00; calves $2.70@6.06; western fed steers $3.90@5.30.

Hogs lively and strong. Common to prime $3.15@3.45, mostly $3.32½@3.60; pigs $3.10@3.30.

Sheep and lambs very good at steady prices. Lambs, common, $3.75@4.50; choice $5.40@5.50; yearlings $4.00@4.75; inferior to choice $2.50@4.30; chiefly $3.50@4.15; feeders, sheep $3.50@3.80; lambs $4.55@4.80.

Receipts—Cattle 3,500, hogs 39,000, sheep 13,000.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, December 2.—Coffee, options opened quiet at unchanged prices to 5 points lower; ruled generally inactive with narrow fluctuations; buying checked by unsatisfactory European cables and large visible; selling retarded by small receipts, broadening warehouse deliveries, steadiness of spot department and firm Rio market; closed quiet and unchanged to 5 points lower; sales 5,000 bags, including March 5.85, May 5.85. Spot Rio steady; No. 7 invoice 6⅝; No. 7 jobbing 6⅞; mild steady; Cordova 8@15.

Sugar, raw steady at decline; fair refining 3 15-16; centrifugal 96-test 4 7-16; molasses sugar 3 11-16; sales 6,000 bags. Cuba centrifugal 96-test at 4 7-16; refined nominal; tending downward.

New Orleans, December 2.—Sugar quiet; open kettle 3¼@3¾; open kettle centrifugal 3⅝@4; centrifugal white 4 7-16@4⅝; yellows 4@4 5-16; seconds 2⅞@3⅞. Molasses steady; open kettle 20@30; centrifugal 8@18. Sirup steady 23@26.

Auction Sale of Wool.

London, December 2.—At the wool auction sales today 13,230 bales were offered. Large consignments of Merinos were actively competed for between foreign buyers. Queensland scoured goods sold well at full rates. There was good competition for Cape of Good Hope and Natal wool, which sold at the highest figures reached at the October sale. A lot of Buenos Ayres offered was well supported. The usual large number of buyers were present. The following are the sales in detail:

New South Wales 2,600 bales, scoured 9d@1s 4½d; greasy 7d@11½d.

Queensland 4,700 bales; scoured 1s@1s 6½d; greasy 6¼@9½d.

Victoria 1,100 bales; scoured 11½d@1s 1½d; greasy 5¼d@10½d.

South Australia 600 bales; greasy 3¼d@6¾d.

New Zealand 2,900 bales; scoured 5½d@1s 5½d; greasy 4¾@8d.

New Zealand 2,900 bales; scoured 5½d@1s 5½d; greasy 4¾@8d.

POINTED TO DECLINE

General Opinion Prevailed That Cotton Would Open Lower.

INITIAL SALES A SURPRISE

Considerable Resistance Was Shown and Friends of Cotton Encouraged at Interest of Outsiders.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Quiet; middling 5 5-16 to 5⅜c.
Liverpool—Demand fair; middling 3⅛d.
New York—Steady; middling 5⅝c.
New Orleans—Firm; middling 5c.
Savannah—Quiet; middling 4⅞c.
Galveston—Firm; middling 5¼c.
Norfolk—Quiet; middling 5¼c.
Mobile—Steady; middling 5c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 5¼c.
Augusta—Very firm; middling 5 7-16c.
Charleston—Steady; middling 4 15-16c.
Houston—Steady; middling 5¼c.
St. Louis—Firm; middling 5 3-16c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	SHIPM'TS 1898	SHIPM'TS 1897	STOCK 1898	STOCK 1897
Saturday	1427	1172	1750	1439	19377	14459
Monday	1176	1194	2750	2600	17803	13153
Tuesday	933	1501	1316	573	17424	14081
Wednesday	1252	1013	600	1815	18076	13279
Thursday	1417	1681	175	1867	19418	13108
Friday	1050	1310	2008	1300	18560	13118
Total	7255	7851	8599	9489		

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	EXPORTS 1898	EXPORTS 1897	STOCKS 1898	STOCKS 1897
Saturday	47802	63949	47391	67107	1259122	954415
Monday	76526	75624	66221	42042	1266236	979537
Tuesday	63929	105872	46119	60225	1276071	1004831
Wednesday	78414	47588	61836	20577	1278515	1025564
Thursday	66627	52574	81664	51098	1249232	1015844
Friday	60747	51213	20034	29575	1290938	1035964
Total	392896	394050	311335	271625	....	.....

New York, December 2.—By Associated Press: The situation as summed up before the opening of the market today favored bear action, and general opinion prevailed that prices would open lower. Liverpool cables were a distinct disappointment, the crop movement promised to fulfill early estimates, while weather reports, public and private, were quite favorable to harvesting operations. Foreign representatives were known to be in possession of quite generous selling orders, and leading bears showed a disposition to pursue an aggressive policy. Opening developments brought out unexpected resistance on the part of the market to any considerable decline, the change on initial sales being at a loss of 2 points to a gain of 1 point. For a few minutes little further change was made, the selling pressure from abroad satisfying initial buying orders in hand. Shorts became frightened, however, by unexpected support from the south, local commission houses and local bulls and soon became the most active buyers. January shorts in particular were seen to be seeking cover, causing relative warmness in this particular delivery. In the afternoon speculation dragged considerably, but taken altogether, friends of the staple were very much encouraged by the interest manifested on the part of outsiders, more especially houses with Wall street connection. The close was barely steady at unchanged prices to 1 point net decline, the market having broken in the last few minutes under realizing and a bear onset.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Fridays Close.	Thursdays Close.
December	5 37	5 41	5 37	5 38-39	5 38-39
January	5 38	5 44	5 38	5 40-41	5 40-41
February	5 43	5 45	5 42	5 42-43	5 42-43
March	5 45	5 49	5 45	5 44-45	5 45-46
April	5 50	5 52	5 48	5 48-49	5 49-50
May	5 52	5 57	5 52	5 53-54	5 53-54
June	5 57	5 60	5 56	5 56-57	5 57-58
July	5 61	5 63	5 59	5 59-60	5 60-61
August	5 62	5 67	5 62	5 62-63	5 63-64
September	5 62	5 62	5 61	5 60-62	5 61-63
October					
November					

Closed barely steady.

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

October	....	April	5 16
November	....	May	5 22
December	4 94	June	5 27
January	5 00	July	5 31
February	5 06	August	5 32
March	5 11	September	5 34

Closed steady.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, December 2.—Early cables showed a little weakness, but as New York was disposed to ignore same, the market improved some during the closing hour, being practically unchanged from yesterday's close, with spot sales 10,000 bales. Our opening was firm with prices 1 to 2 points down, but the same character of buying orders that has supported the market for the past few days soon absorbed all offerings and resulted in prices advancing 4 to 5 points over opening figures. There is evidently a big short interest in Liverpool; also New Orleans is supposed to be short on the market. The crop has unquestionably been overestimated. Southern spot markets continue firm, and all indications favor higher prices with very little reaction. Amount in sight 530,347, against 526,336 last year and 544,571 in 1894.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, December 2, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, demand fair with prices in buyers' favor; middling uplands 3⅛; sales 10,000 bales; American 8,700; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 72,000; American 61,808.

Futures opened quiet and steady with demand moderate.

	Open'g	Close.	
December	3 03-64	3 04	Value
December and January	3 02-64	3 03	Sellers
January and February	3 02-64	3 03	"
February and March	3 03-64	3 03½	"
March and April	3 03-64	3 04	Value
April and May	3 03-64	3 04½	Buyers
May and June	3 05-64	3 05½	Sellers
June and July	3 05-64	3 06	Buyers
July and August	3 06-64	3 07	Sellers
August and September	3 07-64	3 07	

Futures closed steady.

New York, December 2.—Cotton steady; sales none; middling uplands 5⅝; gulf 5⅞; net receipts 1,860; gross 9,866; stock 100,723.

New Orleans, December 2.—Cotton firm; sales 100; middling, 5; receipts 14,399; stock 392,283.

Galveston, December 2.—Cotton firm; middling 5¼; sales 755; receipts 16,641; stock 346,665.

Mobile, December 2.—Cotton steady; middling 5; sales 600; receipts 2,245; stock 42,567.

Savannah, December 2.—Cotton quiet; middling 4⅞; sales 764; receipts 7,831; stock 186,218.

Charleston, December 2.—Cotton steady; middling 4 15-16; receipts 2,655; stock 72,928.

Wilmington, December 2.—Cotton firm; middling 5; receipts 2,277; stock 19,914.

Norfolk, December 2.—Cotton quiet; middling 5¼; sales 219; receipts 5,844; stock 81,884.

Baltimore, December 2.—Cotton nominal; middling 5½; receipts 4,490; stock 20,343.

Boston, December 2.—Cotton steady; middling 5 9-16; receipts 1,597.

Philadelphia, December 2.—Cotton firm; middling 5⅞; receipts 334; stock 4,276.

Memphis, December 2.—Cotton steady; middling 5¼; sales 6,000; receipts 5,458; stock 154,413.

Augusta, December 2.—Cotton very firm; middling 5 7-16; sales 995; receipts 1,636; stock corrected 35,212.

Houston, December 2.—Cotton steady; middling 5¼; sales 2,095; receipts 2,527; stock 135,850; expected tomorrow 18,000.

St. Louis, December 2.—Cotton firm and unchanged; middling 5 3-16; sales 1,020; receipts 235; stock 69,179.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, December 2.—The cotton market opened at 2 points decline from previous close, with Liverpool 1½ points advance in futures; spots 3 1-32 d; sales 10,000 bales; tone steady. Following are the Liverpool weekly cotton statistics: Sales 65,000; American 59,000; trade takings 79,000; actual export 5,000; imports 211,000; American 195,000; stock 973,000; American 878,000; afloat 441,000; American 440,000; sales for speculation 6,600; purchase for export 2,000. After opening, the market developed good strength on favorable cable news and soon showed 6 points gain over opening prices. Estimated port receipts 58,000, against 60,073. Market closed steady.

THEY ARE FAVORABLE

Business World Closing with Few Depressing Features in Sight.

1897 A RECORD BREAKER

When Comparison of Large Business Is Made 1898 Must Hereafter Furnish Basis for Estimates.

New York, December 2.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"The business world enters in the closing month of the year with so many favorable and so few depressing features in sight as to leave little doubt that the year 1898 as a whole must hereafter furnish the basis for estimate when comparisons of large business are to be made. Nearly all obtainable statistics and reports as to the volume of business point to the present year having heavily exceeded any former year in the amount of business done, and the comparisons as regards prices are not so favorable as in earlier years—notably 1892 and 1890, when quotations of most staples were considerably higher, still the expansion in trade, due to increased population and enlarged foreign demand for our products has resulted in an aggregate volume of business done considerably in excess of any former year.

"In the general business world the leading event of the week has undoubtedly been the placing of very large orders, estimated at between 500,000 and 700,000 tons of steel rails, more than one-quarter of the entire country's annual production at prices which, if not entirely satisfactory to the competing rail mills, are encouraging, because they indicate that no check caused by combination of interests will be administered to our growing export trade which business, coupled with the possible demand next year for structural steel for building purposes, is likely to play also an important part in the government of purchases of steel products generally. Nominal prices of steel rails show little change from those ruling some time ago, but quotations for Bessemer iron and steel billets reflect the stimulating influence of the removal of the uncertainty regarding the placing of this large volume of rail business.

"Foreign demand for our food products has continued an encouraging feature of the cereal situation, and wheat prices particularly are a little lower on the week, notwithstanding very heavy farmers' deliveries and increasing domestic stocks. Exports this week are the largest ever reported, reflecting partly materializing of early reported business and partly increased foreign buying at concessions earlier in the week.

"Corn and oats appear to have temporarily parted company from wheat, and are higher on the week on improved speculative buying and enlarged export trade. The ocean freights situation is slightly easier and the supply of tonnage shows some enlargement.

"The price situation generally is an encouraging one and advances outnumber declines. The early arrival of winter weather in the south has tended to make smaller cotton crop estimates more popular, and enlarged speculative and spot purchases have advanced prices for this staple.

"Anthracite coal has been marked up in some markets, largely owing to cold weather, but there are yet few new developments in the direction of control of output.

"Tin and copper are again active speculatively, and tin plates reflect the formal launching of the new combination in slightly higher quotations.

"The boot and shoe situation has been improved by the severe weather largely experienced, as has the outlook for rubber goods. Leather is steadier and prices are higher, an unusual feature at this time of year.

"The recent advance in raw sugar appears to have culminated this week, and a slight reaction is shown on reports that beet sugar imports from Europe are likely to heavily increase. Refined is firm, November business having been very heavy.

"The advent of winter weather has tended to reduce the demand for building lumber which, in some markets, particularly the east, was depressed during the summer because of the inactivity in building. A rather better tone is, hewever, now reported, and the opening of the new year is awaited with confidnce. Recent advances in prices of pine and spruce lumber are well maintained, stocks in dealers' hands are not at all heavy and advices both from the yellow pine and cypress producing sections of the south and the white pine markets of the north and northwest are that a heavy output has been as a rule satisfactorily handled. The hard wood situation maintains all of the strength previously noted. The domestic wood working demand is of good volume, while export business is steadily increasing and prices as a whole are considerably higher than they were at the opening of the year.

"The general jobbing trade has been rather smaller as usual at this time of year, and severe storms in the east have hurt distribution, but the demand for holiday goods is of an encouraging volume and promises well.

"Business failures are of nominal volume, numbering 212 for the week, against 182 last week, 250 in 1897, 359 in 1896, 315 in 1895 and 322 in 1894.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 7,483,959 bushels, against 5,824,726 bushels last week, 6,499,960 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 3,653,160 bushels in 1896, 3,156,828 bushels in 1895 and 3,011,560 bushels in 1894. Since July this year the exports of wheat aggregate 96,198,142 bushels, against 107,938,539 bushels last year.

"Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,023,988 bushels, against 3,993,846 bushels last week, 4,585,806 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,763,102 bushels in 1896 1,867,094 bushels in 1895 and 271,434 bushels in 1894. Since July 1st, this year, corn exports aggregate 64,637,753 bushels, against 64,126,011 during the same period a year ago.

Dun's Review.

New York, December 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow:

"The report of failures for the month of November is extremely gratifying because it shows not only a decrease in number and smaller amount of liabilities than in any other month excepting three summer months since the monthly record began, but because careful analysis shows a striking improvement both in the small and in the large manufactures and in nearly all classes of industry and trade. Considering failures are usually smaller in summer months than in November, the monthly return may be considered about the best ever made, and shows a condition of financial soundness rarely surpassed.

"Nobody can estimate the gain for the iron and steel industry which will result from the past week's transactions in steel rails, which are said to exceed 700,000 ttons. Finished products of iron and steel are unchanged in price, although plates and bars are in remarkably heavy demand.

"Sales of wool have been large in November—29,875,800 pounds in five weeks, against 34,122,400 last year, but they have been effected by important concessions in price. Manufacturers have somewhat larger orders and are more hopeful, but a considerable share of the machinery must inevitably remain idle until the material is cheaper in comparison with the cost of wool and goods in other countries.

"The rise of cotton to 5.62 cents, which had no other basis than an impression that cold weather and storms late in November might do much harm, reacted a sixteenth, but rose Friday and closed at the top price, with improvement in the goods market. While prices of print cloths are unchanged, the prices of some heavy goods and bleached shirtings are a trifle low.

"The wheat market was weaker with heavy western receipts, and has declined ½c. Atlantic exports have been 6,123,056 bushels, flour included, for the week, against 4,187,632 last year, and Pacific exports 1,810,225, against 1,857,959 last year, and for the five weeks the total exports have been 28,304,863 bushels, against 26,122,709 last year.

"Within the same time corn exports have been 14,490,283 bushels, against 12,881,532 last year, and the price has risen ¼c. It is a most significant fact which all interested may keep well in mind that exports of wheat about equal the greatest ever known in any crop year thus far, but are accompanied by corn exports also, but slightly exceeding that in the year of the greatest movement heretofore. The possibility that foreign dependence on American food supplies is permanently increasing may be worth considering.

"Failures for the week have been 281 in the United States, against 306 last year, and 19 in Canada, against 28 last year."

Blank Books.

A full and complete stock at John M Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

DULL DAY'S TRADING

Resulted in Large Fraction Decline in Price of Wheat.

NEWS WAS INFLUENTIAL

Corn and Oats Each Lost About 1-8c, While Provisions Closed at Slightly Lower Prices.

Chicago, December 2.—The result of an exceedingly dull day's trading in wheat was a decline of ¼ in May and ½@⅝ in December. Corn and oats each lost about ⅛c. Provisions closed slightly lower.

The early news concerning wheat rather tended to curb the enthusiasm of the bulls, who looked forward to another day of profit. May started a shade higher at 66¾@66⅞c, but there were plenty of small try sellers at those figures, and the price immediately dropped to 66⅜@66¼c, where it hung for a time. In spite of the very substantial advance here yesterday, Liverpool was only slightly higher at the opening, and all the advance was lost before trading commenced here. Northwest receipts continued heavy, Minneapolis and Duluth reporting 1,263 cars compared with 1,553 last week and 759 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 140 cars, three of contract grade. Seaboard advices reported only a very moderate business, but yesterday's big engagements served to steady the market in the face of the early selling. When the scattered liquidation had ceased, prices improved, May advancing to 67⅛c. Selling against calls, however, started it on the down grade again. After 11 o'clock the market became excessively dull, and until the end of the session prices fluctuated in a range as narrow as that usually ruling in coarse grains. Very little news of an influential character was circulated, but the extreme dullness was in itself against the market, and the tendency was in the main downward. A midday weakness in corn was the incentive for a little selling, as was also some favorable Argentine crop news. Primary receipts were 1,284,000 bushels. Atlantic port clearances of wheat and flour amounted to 978,000 bushels. Indications were for an increase of one to two millions in the visible. Very little was done in December, but that option was much weaker than May, so much so in fact that it influenced the latter option. Leading commission houses were sellers toward the close. May declined to 66⅜@66½c and closed at 66½c bid. December opened at 66c, sold as high as 66¼c and declined to 65½c, where it closed.

Corn was firm early, but reacted and closed weak. The seaboard reported a big export demand, over 100 loads sold, and on this account prices advanced somewhat. But country advices suggested a heavier movement and cables were dull and lower. A tendency to liquidate ultimately became general, one firm alone letting go over a million bushels. Receipts were 386 cars. May ranged from 34¼ to 34⅝c and closed ⅛c lower at 34⅜c.

Oats seemed entirely dependent on wheat and corn, and prices averaged lower. Business was very moderate in volume, and the price range narrow. Leading longs were moderate sellers. There was a good cash demand. Receipts were 307 cars. May ranged from 26⅞ to 27c and closed ⅛@¼c lower at 26⅝@26¾c.

Provisions were fairly active and in the main steady, though averaging a little lower. Hog receipts were heavy, and packers sold more freely, which depressed prices early in the session. The buying demand was good, however, and more general. Provision stocks showed decreases, which helped the market. At the close January pork was 2½c lower at $9.25, January lard a shade lower at $5.12½@5.15 and January ribs 2½@5c lower at $4.65.

Estimated receipts Saturday: Wheat 130 cars, corn 415, oats 300 and hogs 25,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
December	66	66¼	65½	65½
May	66⅞	67⅛	66½	66½
Corn No. 2—				
December	33½	33½	33⅛	33¼
May	34½	34⅝	34¼	34⅜
July	35	35⅛	34⅞	35
Oats No. 2—				
December	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26¾
May	26⅞	27	26⅝	26¾
Mess pork, per barrel—				
December	7.80	7.87½	7.80	7.87½
January	9.22½	9.30	9.20	9.25
May	9.40	9.52½	9.40	9.47½
Lard per 100 pounds—				
December	—	—	—	4.87½
January	5.75	5.17½	5.12½	5.15
May	5.30	5.32½	5.30	5.30
Short ribs per 100 pounds—				
December	4.42½	4.47½	4.42½	4.47½
January	4.67½	4.70	4.65	4.65
May	4.82½	4.85	4.77½	4.80

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	38,000	35,000
Wheat bushels	91,000	249,000
Corn, bushels	276,000	662,000
Oats, bushels	298,000	262,000
Rye, bushels	14,000	2,000
Barley, bushels	87,000	15,000

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, December 2.—The failure by Liverpool and continental markets to respond to our advance yesterday threw a damper over the enthusiasm of the bulls, but even at that, prices ruled strong on export. The northwest receipts were liberal and a good increase in visible is predicted for Monday. Realizing in the last hour caused a reaction of ½c.

Corn continues strong and considerable activity was demonstrated. The taking of all offerings without breaking the market was the feature.

Provisions strong; look higher.

Puts—May wheat 66¼. Calls 66⅝.

Puts—May corn 34¼.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, December 2.—Lonsdale cambrics have been advanced 2½ per cent. Merrimack prints for spring quoted Luzon silks 4c, cambrics 3¾ and Brazilian and Tartan reds 3¾c. No other price developments. General demand for cotton goods well maintained and aggregate business considerable in both staple and fancy lines on home account. Exporters continue in the market for heavy brown cottons. Print cloths are very firm on a basis of 2⅛c for regular 64 squares. No stocks of any account. Fair demand for men's wear woolens and worsted and dress goods with prices unchanged.

Refined Sugars Reduced.

New York, December 2.—Arbuckle Bros. have reduced refined sugars 1-16c. It is generally understood that the other refineries will follow with a similar reduction.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

New York, December 2.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today:

Net receipts at United States ports	392,896
Same time last year	394,050
Showing a decrease of	1,154
Total receipts since September 1st	4,366,921
Same time last year	4,037,262
Showing an increase of	329,659
Exports for the week	311,335
Same time last year	271,625
Showing an increase of	39,710
Total exports since September 1st	2,902,459
Same time last year	2,630,189
Showing an increase of	272,270
Stocks at United States ports	1,290,938
Same time last year	1,035,964
Showing an increase of	254,974
Stocks at interior towns	685,370
Same time last year	566,357
Showing an increase of	119,013
Stock at Liverpool	973,000
Same time last year	593,000
Showing an increase of	380,000
American afloat for Great Britain	440,000
Same time last year	413,000
Showing an increase of	27,000

Total Receipts at United States Ports.

New York, December 2.—Following are the total receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1898:

Galveston	1,336,442
New Orleans	967,615
Mobile	151,522
Savannah	666,317
Charleston	263,839
Wilmington	226,397
Norfolk	324,643
Baltimore	9,072
New York	55,646
Boston	99,266
Newport News	10,361
Philadelphia	15,422
Brunswick	124,431
Port Arthur	11,802
Pensacola	86,167
Port Royal	18,138
Total	4,366,921

The World's Visible Supply.

New Orleans, December 2.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, made up from special cable and telegraphic advices, compares the figures of this week with last week, last year and in 1894, the latter the 9,901,000 crop year. It shows an increase for the week just closed of 260,184 bales, against an increase of 259,879 last year and an increase of 242,599 in 1894.

The total visible is 4,596,060, against 4,335,879 last week, 3,705,405 last year and 4,235,884 in 1894. Of this the total of American cotton is 4,382,060, against 4,126,876 last week, 3,498,405 last year and 3,896,684 in 1894, and of all other kinds including Egypt, Brazil and India, etc., 214,000, against 209,000 last week, 207,000 last year and 339,200 in 1894.

The total world's visible supply of cotton shows an increase compared with last week of 260,184 bales, an increase compared with last year of 890,655 and an increase compared with 1894 of 360,176.

Sea Island Cotton.

Savannah, December 2.—Sea island cotton receipts for the week 3,055; sales 5,052; exports 1,513; stock 22,736; market firm and unchanged.

Charleston, December 2.—Sea island cotton receipts 507 bags; exports 20; sales 314; stock 3,042; quotations unchanged.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., December 2, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, December 2—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $5.00; second patent $4.25; straight $3.75; extra fancy $3.65; fancy $3.40; extra family 3.00. Corn, white 50c; mixed 49c. Oats, white 40c; mixed 37c. Texas rust proof 40c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 80c; small bales 75c; No. 2 timothy small bales 70c. Meal, plain 50c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks 85c; small sacks 85c. Shorts 95. Stock meal 85c. Cotton seed meal 90c per 100 lbs; hulls $4.00 per ton. Peas—Stock 75@80c per bu; common white $1.15@1.25; lady $1.25@1.50. Grits $2.60.

New York, December 2—Flour active. Wheat, spot steady; No. 2 red 76⅞@77¼; options closed unchanged to ⅛c lower; No. 2 red December 73¾; May 71⅛. Corn, spot steady; No. 2 40⅞; options closed ⅛c lower; December 39¾; May 39⅝. Oats, spot steady; No. 2 32; options dull and nominal.

St. Louis, December 2—Flour quiet. Wheat higher; No. 2 red in elevator 71¼; track 70@70¼; December —; May 69⅝ bid. Corn lower; No. 2 cash 32; December 31⅛ bid; May 32⅝. Oats lower; No. 2 cash in elevator 27⅛; track 28; December 28 asked; May 28 asked.

Chicago, December 2—Flour quiet. No. 2 spring wheat —; No. 3 spring wheat 64@66¼; No. 2 red 70. No. 2 corn 33¼; No. 2 yellow 33¾. No. 2 oats 27¼@28¼; No. 2 white 31; No. 3 white f. o. b. 28¾@30. No. 2 rye 53½.

Cincinnati, December 2—Flour easy. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 69¼. Corn firm; No. 2 new mixed 34¼. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 29@29½.

Provisions.

Atlanta, December 2—Clear rib boxed sides 5⅜c; clear sides 5⅞; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 9@11c; California 6c; breakfast bacon 10@12½c. Lard, best quality 6⅞c; second quality 6¼c; compound 4¾.

St. Louis, December 2—Pork firm; standard mess jobbing $8.00. Lard higher; prime steam $5.00; choice $5.05. Bacon, boxed lots shoulders $5.00; extra short clear $5.25; ribs $5.62½; shorts 5.75. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $4.25; extra short clear $4.75; ribs $5.12½; shorts $5.25.

Chicago, December 2—Pork $7.90@7.95. Lard $4.95@5.17½. Short rib sides, loose, $4.50@4.70. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.25@4.37½; short clear sides, boxed $4.90@4.95.

New York, December 2—Lard steady; western steam $5.40; November 5.40; refined steady. Pork firm; family $11.00@11.50.

Cincinnati, December 2 — Lard steady at $4.90. Bulk meats quiet at $4.75. Bacon easy at $5.87½.

Groceries.

Atlanta, December 2—Roasted coffee $11.30, less 50c per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5.44c; New Orleans white 5¼; do yellow 5⅛c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 20@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@60c. Rice head 7¼c; choice 6¼@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls bulk $2.00; 100 3s $2.65, ice cream $1.00; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream 10½@11½c. Matches, 65s 50c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5@6½c; cream 6c; gingersnaps 6c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@18c. Oysters, F. W. $1.50@1.60; L. W. $1.00.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, December 2—Eggs 18@20c. Butter, western creamery 20@22c; fancy Tennessee 14@16c; choice 12½c; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 25c; spring chickens, large, 15@18c; small 12½@15c; ducks, puddle, 20@22½c; Peking 25@27½c. Irish potatoes per bushel 70@75c. Sweet potatoes, new crop, 35@45c per bushel. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 6@10c. Onions, new crop, 60@80c per bu; $2.75@3.00 per bbl. Cabbage 1@1¼c pound. Beeswax 22½@25c. Dried fruit, Apples 4@5c; peaches 6@7c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, December 2—Apples, new crop $3.50@4.00, owing to variety and quality. Lemons, choice $3.50@4.00; fancy $4.00@4.50. Oranges $3.50@3.75. Bananas, straight $1.00@1.25 bunch; culls 90c. Figs, 18@19c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.50@1.80; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 8c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts—Almonds 14c; pecans, 7@8c; Brazil 8@9c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 8@10c; mixed nuts 10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, December 2—Turpentine firm at 36¾; sales 53 casks; receipts 1,316. Rosin firm; sales 1,621 bbls; receipts —; A, B, C, D $1.00; E $1.00; F $1.05; G $1.10; H $1.25; I $1.55; K $1.50; M $1.60; N $1.70; windowglass $2.10; waterwhite $2.40.

Charleston, December 2—Turpentine firm at 32; sales none. Rosin quiet; sales none; A, B, C 95; D, E $1.00; F $1.10; G $1.20; H $1.35; I $1.40; K $1.40; M $1.45; N $1.55; windowglass $1.60; water white $1.70.

Wilmington, December 2 — Rosin firm; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05. Spirits turpentine firm at 31½@31¾. Tar quiet at $1.10. Crude turpentine firm at $1.15@1.70.

Poultry and Game.

Live turkeys, 8@9c pound; dressed, 10@12½c. Dressed chickens, hens, 9 to 11c; fries, 12½c@14c; ducks, 14@15c; quail, 8c each; rabbit, 8 to 9c; squirrel, 6 to 7c; 'possum, dressed, 12½c; live, 25 to 40c each.

John W. Dickey
STOCK AND BOND BROKER
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited.

Paine, Murphy & Co
Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.
COTTON, STOCKS AND GRAIN.
2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)
References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE
Gould Building. Atlanta, Ga.
Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.
Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References, Fourth National and Capital City banks.

W.H. PATTERSON & CO
DEALEARS IN
Investment Securities.

"QUEEN OF SEA ROUTES"
Merchants and Miners' Transportation Co.
Steamship Lines
—BETWEEN—
Savannah and Baltimore,
Norfolk, Boston and Providence.
Low Rates and Excellent Service.
Accommodations and cuisine unsurpassed. Best way to travel and ship your goods. For adv. matter and particulars address J. J. Carolan, agent, Savannah, Ga. R. H. Wright, agent, Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Smith, agent 10 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Whitney, traffic manager; W. P. Turner, general passenger agent, general offices, Baltimore, Md.

24 HOURS ATLANTA TO CHICAGO
PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS via
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R.
(EVANSVILLE ROUTE)
THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST
For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address
D. H. HILLMAN, Gen. Southern Agent
S. L. ROGERS, Trav. Passenger Agent
ATLANTA, GA.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time. In Effect November 6.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡13	Jacksonville	4 15 am	‡18	Chattanooga	4 20 am
‡8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	‡16	Brunswick	5 30 am
‡35	Washington	5 10 am	‡16	Columbus, Ga.	5 20 am
‡26	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	‡35	Birmingham	5 30 am
17	Cornelia	8 30 am	‡12	Richmond	7 50 am
‡21	Fort Valley	10 40 am	17	Chattanooga	7 50 am
19	Macon	11 10 am	18	Macon	8 10 am
‡9	Columbus	11 10 am	‡38	Washington	12 00 n n
‡‡	Birmingham	11 30 am	19	Chattanooga	4 00 pm
‡10	Chattanooga	11 40 am	‡37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
‡37	Washington	3 55 pm	‡10	Macon	4 20 pm
‡15	Brunswick	7 45 pm	‡10	Columbus	4 20 pm
‡11	Richmond	9 30 pm	‡22	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
‡7	Macon	9 45 pm	18	Cornelia	4 35 pm
‡7	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	‡26	Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
‡36	Birmingham	10 45 pm	‡36	Washington	11 50 pm
‡14	Chattanooga	11 50 pm	‡14	Jacksonville	11 55 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	‡102	Hapeville	7 00 am
*3	Savannah	7 35 am	*2	Savannah	7 50 am
‡103	Hapeville	8 05 am	‡104	Hapeville	8 30 am
‡105	Hapeville	9 45 am	‡108	Jonesboro	12 00 m
*11	Macon	11 20 am	‡110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
‡109	Jonesboro	2 07 pm	‡112	Hapeville	4 45 pm
‡111	Hapeville	2 30 pm	*12	Macon	4 05 pm
‡113	Hapeville	5 55 pm	‡114	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
*1	Savannah	7 35 pm	*4	Savannah	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS.			SUNDAY TRAINS.	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Trains marked * Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
3	Nashville	7 30 am	2	Nashville	8 15 am
73	Marietta	8 00 am	70	Chattanooga	4 50 pm
91	Chattanooga	10 35 am	72	Marietta	5 30 pm
1	Nashville	7 30 pm	4	Nashville	8 35 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡38	Montgomery	11 40 am	‡36	Montgomery	5 25 am
‡34	Selma	7 00 pm	‡33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
‡36	Selma	11 50 pm	‡37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	5 40 am
14	LaGrange	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	11 50 am
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 30 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	4 25 pm
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	LaGrange	5 35 pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 20 pm
28	College Park	12 25 am	27	College Park	11 15 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN.			SUNDAY TRAIN.	
42	LaGrange	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28 stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger Station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
3	Augusta	5 00 am	2	Augusta	7 30 am
23	Conyers	6 45 am	26	Lithonia	10 35 am
1	Covington	7 45 am	28	Augusta	3 10 pm
1	Augusta	12 15 pm	24	Conyers	4 30 pm
25	Lithonia	3 35 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
27	Augusta	8 20 pm	4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
41	Norfolk	5 20 am	402	Washington	12 00 m
403	Washington	2 50 pm	38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
§Knoxville	7 30 am	§Knoxville	8 30 pm
§Murphy	7 30 pm	§Murphy	8 15 am

§Daily.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

Atlanta & West Point Railroad Co.

The direct, quick, through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California. The best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect Sept. 11, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 31 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 25 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 23 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 50 a m	7 37 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 00 p m	
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma		11 30 p m	8 07 p m
Arrive Pensacola	6 55 p m	5 00 a m	8 50 p m
Arrive Mobile	3 45 p m	3 05 a m	9 18 p m
Arrive New Orleans	8 10 p m	7 40 a m	10 18 p m
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 30 p m	11 30 p m

NORTH BOUND.	No. 34 Daily	No. 34 Daily	
Leave Houston	5 20 a m		
Leave New Orleans	7 45 p m		
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m		
Leave Pensacola	11 20 p m		
Leave Selma		8 40 a m	
Leave Montgomery	6 20 am	12 01 p m	7 25 p m
Leave Columbus	5 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 55 a m
Arrive Opelika	8 07 a m	2 35 p m	12 58 p m
Arrive West Point	8 50 a m	3 33 p m	12 25 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 18 a m	4 14 p m	3 30 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 25 a m	5 28 p m	6 20 pm
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	

LAGRANGE ACCOMMODATION.
Daily, Except Sunday.

5 35 p m	Lv.	Atlanta
7 28 p m	Ar.	Newnan
7 54 p m	Ar.	Grantville
8 08 p m	Ar.	Hogansville
8 35 p m	Ar.	LaGrange

Sunday Trains leave LaGrange 7:10 a. m.; arrive Atlanta 10:20 a. m. No. 37 and 38 Vestibuled train; sleeping and dining cars; New York and New Orleans. No. 35 and 36 solid trains Washington to New Orleans; sleeper New York; New Orleans.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective November 28th, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 18 Ex Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 35 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 22 pm	2 20 am	10 35 am	7 48 pm
Ar Cornelia	3 00 pm		11 25 am	8 35 pm
Ar Mt. Airy			11 30 am	
Ar Charlotte	8 10 pm	9 00 am	6 10 pm	
Ar Greensboro	10 43 pm			
Ar. Danville	11 51 pm	1 30 pm	11 45 pm	
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	9 35 pm		
Ar. Baltimore	8 06 am	11 25 pm		
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	2 56 am		
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	6 23 am		
Ar. Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm		
Lv. Danville	12 30 am	1 45 pm	12 30 am	
Ar. Richmond	6 40 am	6 25 pm	6 40 am	
Lv. Greensboro	10 50 pm			
Ar. Norfolk	7 50 am			

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington.

Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36, "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Charlotte.

SO. BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 11
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	8 10 am	4 20 pm	11 55 pm
Ar. Macon	8 20 am	10 55 am	7 10 pm	2 05 am
Ar. Everett	3 25 pm			7 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	4 30 pm			8 30 am
Ar. Jacksonville	9 25 pm			9 40 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 7.	No. 9.
Lv. Atlanta	4 20 am	7 50 am	4 00 pm
Ar. Rome	6 30 am	10 20 am	6 25 pm
Ar. Dalton	7 22 am	11 30 am	7 34 pm
Ar. Chattanooga	8 40 am	1 00 pm	8 50 pm
Ar. Memphis			7 40 am
Ar. Cincinnati		7 30 pm	7 30 am
Ar. Knoxville	11 55 am		1 10 am
Ar. Louisville			7 50 am

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick.

	No. 30.	No. 28.
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	4 20 pm
Lv Griffin	6 50 am	6 05 pm
Lv. Columbus	9 30 am	9 05 pm
ar. Albany	3 10 pm	

No 30 has through coaches Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 30 am	5 15 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 22 pm	7 45 am	7 55 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	
Lv Birmingham		11 50 am	
Ar Greenville		10 55 pm	
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	
Lv Birmingham	11 35 pm		
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm		
Ar New Orleans	10 30 am		
Lv Atlanta			4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley			8 30 pm

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.
No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.
No. 13 Local Sleeper, Atlanta to Chattanooga.
Office Kimball House Corner.

AUCTION.

The great auction sale of Peter Lynch's at 7 West Mitchell street for the purpose of complying with the new city ordinance separating the liquor business from any other business by the 1st of January, 1899, still continues and will do so until sold out, absolutely to the highest bidder. No bybidding. The stock consists of boots, shoes, harness and harness and shoe leather, shoe lasts, collars and bridle, collar pads, lap robes, horse blankets, men's and boys' hats, guns and pistols and various other goods and notions too numerous to mention, such as has been kept in a first-class variety store. The goods are actually sacrificed. Leo Fresh, auctioneer. Terms cash on conclusion of the sale, when the goods are delivered right there and then.

In the meantime, Mr. Lynch's sale of the best of wines, liquors, cigars, etc., continues at 95 Whitehall street.

GIRL RUNS AWAY THOUGH CHAINED

Gracie Lillard's Queer Mania for Leaving Home.

HER MIND IS NOT BRIGHT

Her First Desire Was To Get Rides on Trolley Cars.

SHE LEAVES THE POLICE BARRACKS

The Girl Is Kept Chained at Home to a Post, That Being the Only Way To Keep Her Off the Streets. Something of Her Escapades.

Yesterday a young white girl walked into the police barracks with a chain dangling about her legs, and she was held until her brother went after her to take her home. She was Gracie Lillard, one of the most remarkable characters with which the police have ever had to deal. She first took up a mania to run away from home for the purpose of riding on the trolley cars, and she was taken to the police barracks so frequently while on her queer rides that she has lately become more infatuated with the home of the police than she is with trolley cars. So that of late she has been running away from her home to pay a visit to the police.

She has been chained at home for the purpose of keeping her from running away and now she often breaks the chains and makes her visits to the barracks, anyway. Yesterday afternoon she escaped and after walking through the wind and the rain, entered the barracks with a piece of the chain fastened about her ankles.

Gracie is about fifteen years old, but not at all bright for one of that age. She is a daughter of Mr. B. F. Lillard, who lives on Summit avenue and who is a well-to-do painter. While she talks all right she is exceedingly childish and prattles like a child four or five years of age.

Her First Trolley Car Ride.

About three months ago, Gracie ran away and boarded a trolley car. She had no money with which to pay her fare, but she was not put off, and so she kept riding for hours and hours, every now and then changing cars in the center of the city. The police looked for her nearly all day and finally City Detective John Harris found her on a car having a good time and enjoying herself immensely.

That was the beginning of Miss Gracie's escapades, for after she was taken home she escaped again and spent another day taking free rides on the trolley cars. The police found her a second time and turned her over to her anxious parents.

Several times did Miss Gracie run away and take the coveted rides and each time did the police kindly carry her to the barracks and keep her until her relatives called for her.

Becomes a Police Pet.

The girl got to be a pet with the barracks attaches and soon knew many of them by name. She often begged to be allowed to remain at the barracks instead of being taken back home. Three or four times she cried when she left the policemen.

A week ago Miss Gracie ran away and instead of boarding a car for one of her accustomed rides she went straight to the police barracks and made herself at home until her brother went after her. Since then the car rides have been given up and the police barracks is now Miss Gracie's mecca when she slips away from home and takes a jaunt all by herself.

The girl's relatives are not wealthy enough to hire a nurse or companion for her and after resorting to every other means to keep the runaway at home, they decided to chain her in a room where she could be looked after. It was reported to the police that the girl was chained to a post in the center of the room and that it was done in the gentlest manner possible. It seemed to be the only way that the girl could be kept at home and off the streets where she is liable at any time to get injured or killed.

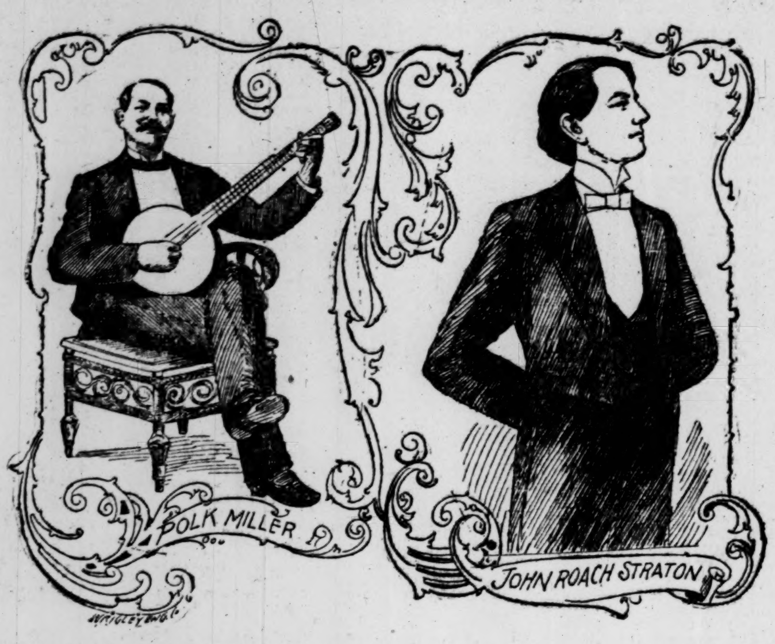
She Has Sympathizers.

There are other children at the Lillard home and it is said that some of them think it is wrong to keep Gracie so she cannot play around like they do, and so they sometimes help her to get free or hand her a hatchet so she can break the chains. It is in this way that the girl still slips away from her home and enjoys a bit of freedom.

Last night Gracie's brother went to the police barracks and got her, as he had done often before. The girl laughed when she saw him coming, and he talked to her gently as he led her away.

THE NEW LECTURE COMBINATION.

Polk Miller, of Virginia, and John Roach Straton, of Atlanta, Will Tour the South—First Entertainment Will Occur at the Grand Opera House Next Wednesday Night, December 7th.



Polk Miller, the famous Virginia humorist, in this negro stories, banjo songs and sketches of the olden times, forming a delightful hour on old times down south, and this followed by John Roach Straton, "the prince of the platform," the champion orator of the south, in one of his brilliant and captivating lectures, is the latest bill of fare on the Lyceum banquet board. Both of these gentlemen are well known here. Mr. Miller has been heard before in one of his regular entertainments, while Mr. Straton's home is here, and he has been heard both in his brilliant lectures and his college orations, in which field he won the championship of the south for Georgia. A host of friends will wish him well in his new combination. The first entertainment will be given at the Grand next Wednesday night, December 7th. Both of the gentlemen are sons of the Old Dominion, and the Virginia Society is interesting itself actively in the entertainment.

Hood's Sarsaparilla contains more curative power, is prepared with greater care by educated and experienced pharmacists, has the greatest sales, and effects the greatest cures. Take only Hood's.

HUSBAND AND WIFE RECONCILE

Mrs. Fordon Files Petition for Divorce and Then Agrees To Withdraw When Case Is Called.

Judge Lumpkin issued an order yesterday requiring M. Fordon to either make bond of $300 or go to jail.

The proceeding was brought about by Fordon's wife, who was seeking a divorce and alimony from her husband, and Judge Lumpkin issued the order to keep the husband in the jurisdiction of the court. An injunction was also granted to keep him from disposing of any of his property. The legal proceedings were commenced in the morning, but in the afternoon the husband and wife had been brought together and a reconciliation was effected. The following statement from Mrs. Fordon explains her action of the morning:

"Editor Constitution—It is true I signed the petition for divorce, reference to which is made in the evening paper. I am exceedingly sorry that I signed the paper and I now want to make public acknowledgment of the fact that I have done my husband a grievous injustice and I am sorry for it. The paper was presented to me yesterday by some one, whose name I do not know.

"I think I understand the situation now and I am satisfied that I have been made the victim of interference from outsiders. I will not push the case and I will ask that it be dismissed when it comes to trial. I would not have put my husband in this position for anything in the world, but now that I have taken this misstep, there is nothing to do but to express regret that I yielded to the pressure of outsiders who should not have sought to disturb the happiness of our household.

"My husband and myself have probably had no more misunderstandings and disagreements than would happen in almost any other house in Atlanta and I hope we will never have another. I want to take back everything I said in the petition I have signed, and I want the public to know that I express regret at having signed my name to such a document. I shall stand by my husband against the balance of the world and there shall never be more cause for disagreement on my part.

"MRS. D. M. FORDON.

A Literary Bunker Hill.

The Constitution has inaugurated an educational opportunity so broad in its outline that all Atlanta is becoming thoroughly interested.

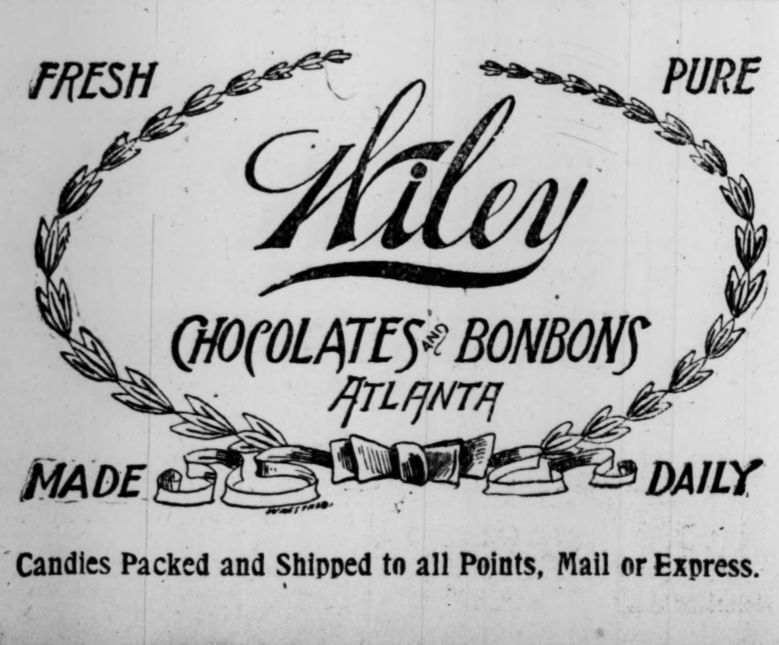
The Constitution secured from the Century Co., of New York, 1,000 sets of the Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia for general distribution upon introductory terms unheard of before in the publishing or literary world. The standard character of this great work has always been admitted. It is to literature what Bunker Hill is to patriotism—the monument of the best possible American achievement.

It is welcome news, therefore, to the thousands of students and readers in this community that this work has been brought within their reach. While The Constitution could not prevail upon the Century Co. to cut its price for individual sets, still by standing between them and the public as a sort of guarantor, they were enabled to put every person who reads this announcement upon a par in purchasing power with the largest bookseller or jobber in the United States.

We urge a speedy decision of every intending purchaser, as we feel sure that The Constitution's thousand will soon be taken.

H. E. Williamson, Spalding County.

Williamson, Ga., December 2.—(Special.)—Mr. H. E. Williamson, one of the most prominent citizens of Spalding county, died at his residence on Wednesday, and was buried at Griffin, Ga., on yesterday. He was a leader in affairs of church and state for a long time, and had many friends in all sections of the state who will remember him kindly.



Candies Packed and Shipped to all Points, Mail or Express.

CITY BONDS SOLD TO ADVANTAGE

Atlanta Saves $10,000 a Year By Sale of Securities.

ONLY 275 BONDS WERE SOLD

Was Understood Whole Went to Bidder—Committee Reserved 25.

CITY OFFICIALS ARE HIGHLY PLEASED

Interest on New Bonds Will Amount to Less Than Three and a Half Per Cent Annually.

The refunding bonds of the city of Atlanta, sold to Sperry, Jones & Co., of Baltimore, at the meeting of the finance committee Thursday afternoon, were the principal topic of discussion at the city hall yesterday.

By the sale of the full issue of bonds at such a high premium the city will save the sum of $10,000 annually, when the interest paid on the old bonds, which expire the last of the year, and that on the new issue is taken into account.

Under the old securities an interest of 7 per cent was paid on the whole amount of $300,000 for thirty years, the interest amounting to the large figure of $21,000.

The interest on the refunding bonds will amount to $11,000 annually and the amount saved to the city, compared with the interest given on the old bonds, is found to be $10,000. During the executive session of the committee Thursday afternoon, after the bids had been announced, the members agreed to sell only $275,000 of the bonds, although in nearly every case bids were made on the whole $300,000 that had been advertised. Had the bids been made at par or below par it would have been necessary to dispose of the entire issue in order to cover in full the bonds that fall due at the end of the year.

Not All Bonds Sold.

The sale of only $275,000 worth of the bonds at the large amount above par offered by the Baltimore bidders covered the actual amount needed for refunding purposes and hence it was thought unwise to sell the remaining bonds, amounting to $25,000.

It was the policy of the mayor and finance committee to use the premiums received on the sale of the issue for the purpose of retiring the bonds of the city, instead of increasing them by the sale of securities that were not necessary.

This was the position taken before the committee by Mr. Wykes, one of the bidders from New York city, who claimed that on those grounds his was the only bid before the committee that could be accepted. Mr. Wykes bid on only $278,000 of the bonds, while the other thirty-one bidders, with few exceptions, offered bids on the whole amount advertised for sale.

The suggestion of Mr. Wykes carried considerable weight with the finance committee and during the executive session that followed the open meeting it was decided to sell only the amount of bonds actually needed for the purpose of taking up the old ones.

Committee Highly Pleased.

Every member of the finance committee was highly pleased with the outcome of the sale and especially with the saving that comes to the city through the big premium offered by the Baltimore house. Chairman Peters said yesterday:

"It was the most satisfactory sale of bonds by Atlanta and in the thirty years that the bonds are to run the city will save, over the old bonds, soon to run out, the sum of $300,000. It was to the city's advantage, of course, under the circumstances, not to sell the whole amount of bonds advertised."

The bonds of the city will be turned over to the firm of Sperry, Jones & Co. on the last day of December and the interest will be collected semi-annually, either in New York or in Atlanta.

Yesterday the office of the mayor was crowded with the bidders, who were discussing the sale of the day before, and the officials were kept busy for the better part of the morning preparing the details for the transfer of the bonds to the successful bidders. Mr. Charles Taylor, the representative of the successful firm, had a long consultation with Mayor Collier and he will probably leave the city for Baltimore tonight.

The check of Sperry, Jones & Co. was first presented for $15,000, or 5 per cent of the amount of bonds bid on, but yesterday the check was reduced to $13,000, since the whole amount of bonds advertised were not sold by the committee.

Keep Coughing

We know of nothing better to tear the lining of your throat and lungs. It is better than wet feet to cause bronchitis and pneumonia. Only keep it up long enough and you will succeed in reducing your weight, losing your appetite, bringing on a slow fever and making everything exactly right for the germs of consumption.

Stop coughing and you will get well.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

cures coughs of every kind. An ordinary cough disappears in a single night. The racking coughs of bronchitis are soon completely mastered. And, if not too far along, the coughs of consumption are completely cured.

Ask your druggist for one of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster.

It will aid the action of the Cherry Pectoral.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write us freely. You will receive a prompt reply that may be of great value to you. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

HARRIS ADJUDGED A LUNATIC.

Young Man Has Been Wandering Around the City Seeking Unknown Things.

Evans Harris, who was found by the police wandering around the city seeking something, he did not know what, was adjudged a lunatic by a jury in Judge Hulsey's court yesterday. The jury visited the police barracks, as Harris was too violent to be taken to the ordinary's court. Harris will be taken to the asylum in a few days. His case is a very sad one. He is about thirty years of age and has been for some time engaged in the contracting business. He has one son and his wife is dead.

Harris has the strange delusion that he has been sent on a quest, and that he must find what he is looking for before he returns to his home. He walks around fast and excitedly, always seeking that something which he cannot name or describe. When questioned about his quest he tries to explain himself and his efforts are pitiful.

"I am after," he says, and then after a long pause, with a puzzled expression on his face, he blurts out rapidly: "I am after those 'possums and coons, and all I can find are rabbits. But it must be thieves I am after. Oh, I don't know what; but I can count on my ten fingers and I have nines and threes and all the combinations in my head." He will probably be sent to the asylum.

THE PASSING THRONG.

The recently published statement that the western actor, Couldock, was a man of few intimate friends despite his wide acquaintance, is of peculiar interest to Atlanta. For an Atlantian, Mr. W. B. Pitts, was one of those few.

The young man's friendship with the old one began some six or seven years ago and continued until the actor's death. Indeed, a letter from the old gentleman to Mr. Pitts, dated a day or two before he passed from the stage of life, contained what was probably the last message he ever put upon paper. Mr. Couldock used a pencil in writing it, and that fact, together with the tremor visible in the characters, bespoke the illness which he made light of in the communication.

It was in 1891 that Mr. Pitts and Mr. Couldock met. Effie Ellsler was playing an engagement at the time in what is now the Columbia theater, and Couldock was with her in his famous role of "Duncan Kirke." After one of the night performances the veteran actor went to Tyner's drug store to secure some medicine to alleviate a severe attack of indigestion, and Mr. Pitts waited upon him. This casual meeting almost immediately warmed into an ardent attachment upon the part of Mr. Couldock, and when the players left here he wrote the young druggist, thus beginning a correspondence which lasted until the actor's fingers grew too weak and nerveless to hold a pen.

Mr. Pitts spent a week with Mr. Couldock and his family last July, as has been his custom for several years past. At that time the actor was in comparatively good health and high spirits.

"Couldock, the man," said Mr. Pitts in speaking of him last night, "was a real old Roman—stern, but possessed of a high sense of justice and a woman's love for children. He was fond of his domestic hearth and devoted to his little family.

"He was an entertaining talker and a delightfully interesting companion."

DO NOT WISH TO BE RESCUED.

Police Take Two Young Women in Custody Who Resent Being Molested by the Law.

Two young women, who gave the names of Estelle and Maud Swan, were taken in custody by the police last night at the request of some ladies who had been led to believe the girls ought to be rescued from a life of shame.

The relatives of the girls in Marietta telephoned Chief Manly that a kinsman in the city would see after the girls, but the kinsman called at the police barracks and said he did not wish to have anything to do with them.

One of the girls cursed and used violent language at the barracks.

They were sent to the Home for the Friendless, where persons rejected elsewhere are invariably sent, but behaved so badly that they had to be taken away.

The young women slept in a room at the barracks last night. They seemed to have gone to the bad and to have no desire to be molested. It is probable that they will be turned loose today.

CLOTHING WISDOM.

BAD CUTTING SPOILS ANY CLOTH, POOR WORKMANSHIP RUINS THE BEST CUTTING. CHEAP TRIMMINGS, SHODDY LININGS, COTTON INSTEAD OF SILK THREAD, FLIMSY POCKETS, BAD BUTTONHOLES—THESE SOON MAKE A "BOTCH" OF THE WHOLE THING.

WHEN YOU GO TO A CHEAP TAILOR YOU CHOOSE THE CLOTH—NOT THE OTHER THINGS—THAT'S WHERE YOU GET LEFT. MIGHT AS WELL CHOSE THE WHOLE GARMENT—SEE WHAT YOU'RE GETTING—AND IF YOU DON'T GET WHAT YOU THINK YOU GET—YOU GET YOUR MONEY BACK.

MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS,
$6.50, $7.50, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00, $18.00, and $20.00

BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS,
$5.00, $7.50, $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00.

CHILDREN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS,
$2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00.

"NO GOOD CLOTHING AS CHEAP."
"NO CHEAP CLOTHING AS GOOD."

Eiseman & Weil
3 WHITEHALL
Telephone 253.
EVERYTHING FOR BOY OR MAN.

THE GRAND

MATINEE TODAY AND TONIGHT.

HOYT'S THEATER SUCCESS,

A Bachelor's Honeymoon

HOW IT GOES. N. Y. Journal.

PRESENTED BY
WARDE AND SACKETT'S COMEDIANS,
—Including—
MR. WALTER WALKER.

Night prices, 25c to $1. Matinee, 25c to 75c. Sale now open at Grand box office.

Monday and Tuesday, December 5th and 6th. Matinee Tuesday.

David Belasco's
Great International Success.

THE HEART OF MARYLAND

Presented by Davis Belasco's Company. 300 nights New York; 80 nights Chicago; 72 nights Boston; 59 nights Philadelphia; 100 nights Adelphi Theater, London. Night Prices—25c to $1; matinee, 25c to 75c. Sale now open at Grand box office

DeGive's
COLUMBIA THEATRE

Monday and Tuesday, December 5th and 6th. Bargain Matinee Tuesday.

KEOGH'S COMEDIANS

In the Invigorating Comedy,

A TURKISH BATH

A DIP. A SWEAT. A PLUNGE.

I'D GO IF I WERE YOU.

Night Prices—15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Bargain Matinee Tuesday, 25c.

Sale opens Saturday at Miller's.

COMMITTEE POSTPONES ACTION

Council Committee To Select Rails for Atlanta Traction Company Accomplishes Nothing.

The committee on electric and other railways of the city council met in the city hall yesterday afternoon for the purpose of selecting rails to be used by the Atlanta Traction Company on the new extensions recently granted by council.

Mr. Jack Spalding, representing the Traction company, stated to the committee that Chief Engineer Banks, of the road, was at the present time preparing drawings of new rails to be presented to the committee and asked a postponement of action until the new patents could be prepared. Mr. Spalding said that the road was making every arrangement to begin the work of building the extensions to the line at the earliest possible date.

The new rails to be offered for the consideration of the committee are said to be superior in every way to the old patents and the committee decided to await action on the matter until Engineer Banks was ready to make his report.

WHY DO YOU HURRY?

The Man Who Hurries Through Life Hurries Toward Death.

Take time to eat properly. He who swallows his meals in haste will lament his dyspepsia at leisure.

Take time to play. All work makes Jack not only a dull boy, but in the end a worthless boy as well.

Take time for politeness and do not imitate the example of the man who is too busy for the small courtesies of life.

Take time by the forelock when you have a chill, a cough, or other symptoms of a cold—they may run into pneumonia

Take time to visit the drug store at once and insist upon having that which has been proven for years to be the best thing for these troubles.

Take time to think and you will recall that there is but one certain antidote for these troubles, and that is Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

Take time to impress upon the dealer that seeks to sell you something else that you are not to be trifled with.

Take time to require your dealer either to give you Duffy's whiskey or to lose your trade.

Comparison . . . .

Is One of the Bulwarks of Our Men's Clothing Business . . . . .

—that, and the prompt return of your money, if not satisfied. We want you to compare and see if we do not give you a better Suit or Overcoat at the same prices, or the same Suit or Overcoat for less than other good stores offer. Rest assured of this—we don't want a dissatisfied customer.

Men's Suits, $10, $12, $15.

Styles Are Up-to-Now.

The styles run the gamut of excellence in Ready-To-Put-On Clothing. Good, durable Suits of all-wool $10 up to Suits for which you'd pay a tailor a third, or half more.

Geo. Muse Clothing Company
38 WHITEHALL STREET.

Order Your FINE WHISKIES From
POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO.,
7 and 9 Decatur Street,
KIMBALL HOUSE BLOCK. | 'Phone 48. | ATLANTA, GA.

REGULAR FLOWER BUYERS KNOW THAT
• • DAHL'S • •
Name on a box of Flowers means FINEST QUALITY, for we handle nothing else.
THE C. A. DAHL CO.
TELEPHONE 105. 10 MARIETTA ST.

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JACKSON, NELSON & CO.
Horseshoeing and Clipping.
Telephone —176—
39 Ivy Street, Next Door to Herren, Wallace & Co.'s Stable
We Do the Best Work at Reasonable Prices.

PILES

ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. Price $1 at Druggists, or by mail. Sample free. Addres "ANAKESIS" Tribune Building, New York

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.
Sold by L. N. Brunswig, Wholesale Druggist, New Orleans.

Sano-Rio
THE HOME REMEDY for FEMALE COMPLAINTS
The peculiar functions of women must be kept vigorous and regular. Nothing is right if they go wrong. For all these pains, irregularities and difficulties no remedy on earth equals the famous Sano-Rio Easily applied by lady herself. Relieves all pain in Womb or Ovaries in 10 minutes. Promptly relieves Headache, Nausea, Blood and Bladder Troubles, Faintness, Nervousness, Fear and Despondency. Cures Leucorrhea, Womb Complaints, Displacements, Backache, Bearing Down Pains and all Female Disorders. Banishes Soreness and Ulcerations. Cheers the spirits and Vitalizes the whole frame. Safe, Sure and Absolutely Harmless. One 50 cent box will complete a cure in ordinary cases.
50 CENTS
STOPS ALL PAIN IN 10 MINUTES
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, or mailed in plain wrapper on receipt of price by The Perfecto Co. Caxton Bldg. Chicago
Sold in Atlanta by Jacobs' Pharmacy.

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.
BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.
Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

DUCRO'S Alimentary ELIXIR
Is highly recommended as a remedy for lung diseases and as a preventive for typhoid, malarial and all kinds of fevers
Agents, E. Fougera & Co., New York

Nothing equal to the game of
CONETTE
for amusing the children. Buy it for a Christmas Present at the book stores.

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Sunset Limited.

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Through tourist sleepers from Washington via Atlanta to Los Angeles and San Francisco every Thursday and Sunday.

Quickest time best service to Texas.

Only one night on the road from Atlanta to Houston, Dallas, Corsicana, Fort Worth, Sherman and Denison.

For further information, call on or address W. R. Fagan, T. P. A., 4 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

Geo. W. Ely, traveling passenger agent, Montgomery, Ala.

Do You Need a Trunk, Valise or Purse?

Now is the time to get them at Foote's trunk factory, 17 E. Alabama street.

Trunk and valise repairing done on short notice.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

I will sell before the courthouse door of Fulton county, Georgia, during the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in December next, all that tract or parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, and in land lot eighty-two (82) of the 14th district of originally Henry, now said county of Fulton, beginning on the north side of Jones avenue at a point 329 feet west from Mangum street, and running thence west on Jones avenue 46 feet, and extending back north same width one hundred feet, known as No. 77 Jones avenue, and being the same property sold by me at public outcry as administrator of the estate of H. H. Green, deceased, on first Tuesday in August, 1898, by virtue of an order from the court of ordinary of DeKalb county, and purchased by S. T. Whitaker at and for the price of $1,406, who has failed to comply with terms of sale, and said property will be sold at the risk of said purchaser. Terms cash.

JOHN W. GREEN,
Administrator of the Estate of H. H. Green. nov12-4t sat

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the November term, 1898, will be sold before the courthouse dor of said county on the first Tuesday in December, 1898, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of J. C. McMichael, to-wit: That tract or parcel of land situated in the county of Spalding, state of Georgia; known as lot number one hundred and nineteen (119), of the survey of Lyndon Park. Sold for the purpose of distribution. Terms cash.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Administrator.
nov12 19 26 and dec 3 sat

LaGrange Banking and Trust Company vs. E. B. Reed and Geo. A. Speer, Admr. of Est. of J. M. Reed, dec'd. No. 6451. Spring Term, 1899, Fulton Superior Court: To E. B. Reed, Greeting: By order of the court, I hereby notify you that on the 25th day of October, 1898, the LaGrange Banking and Trust Company filed a suit against you to foreclose mortgage on realty, returnable to the Spring term, 1899, of said court, under the foregoing caption.

You are further notified to be present at said court, to be held on the first Monday in March, 1899, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness, the Honorable J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this the 9th day of November, 1898. G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court of Fulton County, Ga.
nov12 26 dec3 17

FINE DIAMONDS

This season I have the most beautiful collection of gems—suitable for engagement and other anniversary occasions. You will do well to inspect my stock before purchasing.

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW, Jeweler
22 Whitehall, corner Alabama Street

A Special Auction Sale!

We have bought the entire stock of Moon & Jobson, consisting of Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware and Art Goods, which we will sell at Auction in connection with our regular stock at

No. 15 Peachtree St.

LADIES ARE SPECIALLY INVITED.
THREE SALES DAILY—10:30 A. M., 3:30 AND 7:30 P. M.
A Good Opportunity to Buy Christmas Presents. . . .

Pickert Jewelry Co.

LOW ROUND TRIP RATES TO FT. WORTH.

Southern railway will sell tickets to Ft. Worth, Tex., on the certificate plan, one fare going and if certificate is presented within proper limit and the attendance is sufficient, return ticket at one-third rate will be sold in Ft. Worth for return journey. Occasion of the Farmers' National Congress, December 6-14th. Apply to ticket agents for details. Choice of routes. Quick schedules.

something to brace you

FITZHUGH-LEE
WHISKEY

these cold days

fitzhugh lee whiskey

bluthenthal and bickart "b. & b."

strictly wholesale.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga., Office 104 N. Pryor St.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Do You want a position? Write for our special offer. Address at once. The Atlanta Business College, Atlanta, Ga.

CHINA PAINTING TAUGHT

And white china for painting; also china colors, gold and art materials for sale at Lycett's, 83½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Wedding and Christmas gifts a specialty.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith

Business College Atlanta, Ga. Full business course $35. Shorthand $50. For catalogue, address;
CRICHTON & SMITH, Proprietors.

THE BALTIMORE COUNTRY SCHOOL for **Boys**

has room for a very limited number of boarders for the current school year. Situated on the Homewood Estate. Perfect sanitation. Ample playing fields. Classics, Mathematics, English, Modern Languages, Natural Science, History, Drawing, Modeling, and Regular Gymnastic Training.

Circular on application to Frederick Winsor, Head Master, Country School for Boys, Baltimore, Maryland.

The Roller Tray

ALL STYLES

TRUNKS, BAGS, SUIT CASES

OUR OWN MAKE.

We sell old styles and odd goods at half price.

77 Whitehall St.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO

TRUNK AND BAG CO.

DISEASES OF WOMEN

MRS. ROSA F. MONNISH M.D. GRADUATE OF GERMAN-AMERICAN COLLEGES.

20 YEARS EXPERIENCE THE ONLY FEMALE SPECIALIST IN THE SOUTH. 3 CHURCH ST. ATLANTA, GA.

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Fast Freight and Luxurious Passenger Route to

New York, Boston, AND THE EAST.

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Savannah to New York.
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TICKETS INCLUDE MEALS AND BERTH ABOARD SHIP.

MUCH CHEAPER THAN ALL RAIL

For Tickets and general information apply to Railroad Ticket Agents, or F. J. ROBINSON, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
E. H. HINTON, Traffic Manager.
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Don't Go Home

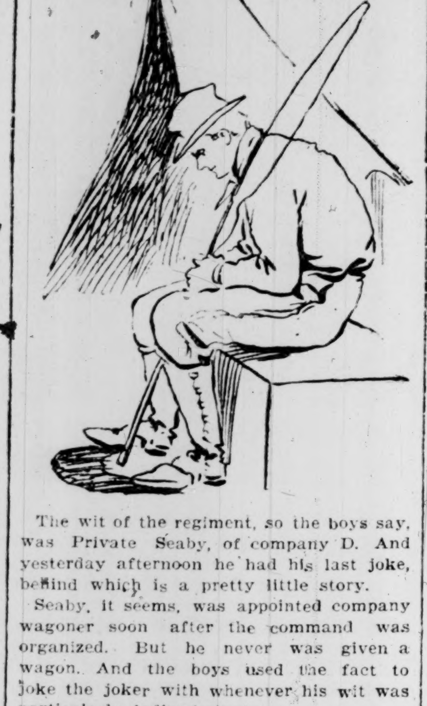
TO DINNER. DINE AT THE

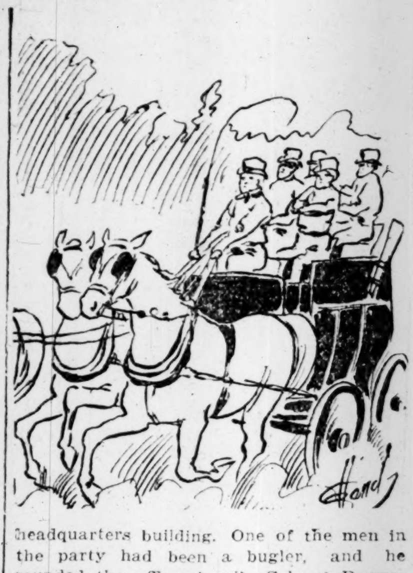
GRANT HOUSE, 86 Whitehall St.

COSY, CLEAN, PROMPT AND REASONABLE

C&M
POYNETTE
TRADE MARK

THE APOTHEOSIS OF THE WAGONLESS WAGGONER.





The wit of the regiment, so the boys say, was Private Seaby, of company D. And yesterday afternoon he had his last joke, behind which is a pretty little story.

Seaby, it seems, was appointed company wagoner soon after the command was organized. But he never was given a wagon. And the boys used the fact to joke the joker with whenever his wit was particularly indiscriminate.

To Seaby, "the wagoner without a wagon," this paradoxical position his officers had placed him in was the chief sorrow of existence. And therefore his chief ambition was to have a wagon. But the chance to get one never presented itself until a week or two ago. And then it wasn't half a chance—to which fact yesterday's denouement of the story is due. Upon that occasion Seaby espied one of the Howard Transfer Company's' teams without anybody in charge of it, standing behind the fire building. He made his way to it, climbed upon the seat, gathered up the reins and started the horses down toward the old race track. As he came around the building a number of his comrades saw him and commenced cheering. Seaby maintained a dignified silence, and continued straight on until he reached the track. He turned in upon it and gravely started his newly-acquired possession around the ellipse, to put all the men on notice that "the waggoner without a wagon" had finally become possessed of one, and their scoffing would have to discontinue. Major Kendrick espied the proceeding from the headquarters bulding. He summoned the guard and had them march out and take a stand across the roadway. When Seaby came around to where they were they pulled him from his seat amid the guying of the assembled soldiers, and marched him off to jail. There he continued his funmaking, and made it so boisterous that he was sent down into the dungeon. The guards that carried him there and locked him in had scarcely climbed back upstairs when Seaby appeared in their wake, smiling. They grabbed him and hustled him back and made sure that he was securely locked in that time. But a minute after he agan made his appearance upstairs, to their unbounded astonishment. He could only have got out by the aid of a duplicate key, and he was stripped and searched in an effort to find such a key upon his person. But their efforts were vain, and there was nothing left to do but lock him up once more. This was done. And once more Seaby came smiling upstairs, headed for liberty. The officer of the guard saw him, and asked him if he wasn't Seaby, the man just arrested.

"No," replied the nominal prisoner, "my name is Jones, and I am one of the guard."

"Oh, all right," said the officer.

Seaby quietly walked out doors and made his way over the drill field, where he took a stand and astonished the battalion by calmy reviewing the maneuvers. Then, when the supper call was sounded he marched up to the government building and did trencher service with the rest of the boys. After supper he went up to Captain Nash and informed that officer that he was supposed to be locked in the dungeon, and asked him if it would make any difference if he was at liberty so long as he was supposed to be confined. The captain told him most emphatically that it would, and Seaby agreed to return to prison. First, however, he went by and informed Major Kendrick that the time would come when he would show them all that he could handle the ribbons with anybody, and would demonstrate that fact in a few days.

So Wednesday, when the men were mustered out, Seaby and Sergeant Forbes and ten others, came to town and hired a tallyho. They straightway drove out to the park and brought up in front of the headquarters building. One of the men in the party had been a bugler, and he sounded the officers' call. Colonel Brown, Major Kendrick, Captain Nash and a number of others ran out to learn the cause of the signal. Seaby, sitting on the front seat, and holding the reins, greeted them.

He told them he had come to demonstrate what a splendid driver he would have been had they given him a wagon, and invited all the officers to have a ride. They accepted, and were given seats in the vehicle under Seaby's direction.

"Colonel," he said to Colonel Brown, "I'm going to let you sit up here in front with me, on this side, and I'm going to let Major Kendrick sit on the other side. You can both see what a famous jehu I am."

The tallyho and its load came back to town, and drove over all the city, Seaby, by virtue of his office as wagoner, handling the reins, and the ex-bugler making the welkin ring with blasts from his horn.

The ex-privates wound up by invitng the ex-officers to supper, but the pressure of final business prevented them from accepting the invitation, and they were returned to their offices in the headquarters building, where goodbys were said, and mutual promises of remembrance made.

"It was the pleasantest incident in the regiment's history," said one of the officers last night.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE VARIOUS COURTS

The cases to be tried at the next term of the Fulton county criminal court have been arranged and the docket is ready to be cleared by Judge Candler, who will preside. The court will convene on Monday morning. Mr. Monoghan has been busy for several days with the cases and the grand jury which adjourned on Wednesday completed the finding of true bills.

The case of murder against W. G. Shockley has been set for Wednesday. This has been done for the convenience of a large number of witnesses from Madison, the former home of Shockley, who have been summoned here to testify in his favor.

On the docket there are five murder cases. John Asbury, who was tried at the last term of the court, will be arraigned again on the same charge, a mistrial having been obtained on the former hearing. Julius Rembrant, the artist, will be tried on the charge of a misdemeanor. The following is a list of the cases which will be disposed of:

W. G. Shockley, murder.
John Asbury, murder.
Tom Guffie, murder.
Son Stargent, murder.
Sweety Harper, murder.
John V. Fain, assault to murder.
Sydney Page, assault to murder.
D. P. Phillips, assault to murder.
Ed Tyree, assault to murder.
Sam Nichols, assault to murder.
Ed Singleton, larceny.
Daniel Davis, burglary.
Jim Spencer, burglary.
Ollie Simmons, burglary.
Jim Davis, burglary.
Charles Gardener, burglary.
Adolphus Butler, burglary.
George Bankston, burglary.
George Freeman, burglary.
Ed Freeman, burglary.
Will Thomas, burglary.
Israel Dain, burglary.
Oliver Berry, burglary.
Jim Davis, burglary.
James Woodall, burglary.
Will Rawls, burglary.
J. B. Williams, assault to rob.
George Irby, felony.
Will Thomas, felony.
Will Wright, larceny after trust.
Leonard Lewis, larceny after trust.
George Ponder, larceny.
George Coppage, larceny.
Julius Rembrant, misdemeanor.
John Sullivan, larceny after trust.

A verdict was obtained before Judge Lumpkin yesterday in the case of the Exchange Bank of Atlanta against the Gibbs Drug Company. The verdict is a lengthy one and awards all the amounts due to the creditors, including several contested accounts. Among the largest amounts awarded are: The Monroe bank, $8,000; G. E. Stillman, Sr., $10,000; Third National bank, $6,500. The receiver is instructed to convert all the assets into cash and divide the amount pro rata between the creditors according to priority. The creditors are scattered in all parts of the country. Among them are a large number of well-known patent medicine manufacturers.

The jury in the case of J. E. Pritchett against the Western Union Telegraph Company was out at a late hour last night unable to make a verdict. Pritchett is suing for damages because his name was placed on the blacklist. He alleges that his financial reputation has been injured. If the jury agrees, the verdict will be received by the court this morning.

J. Hugh McClure, a citizen of Campbell county, was brought in yesterday by Deputy Marshal Scott for having a blockade distillery on his place. He was tried before Commissioner Broyles and bound over under a $200 bond to appear at the next term of the United States court.

The case of Mrs. B. A. Young against the Continental Insurance Company, which has been on trial in the United States court for two days, was concluded yesterday. The jury did not render a verdict, as the case was withdrawn from them after argument was concluded. Mrs. Young had three suits for $2,333.34 each against the Continental, the Atlanta Home and the Aetna insurance companies. All of the cases have been settled.

When the children are hungry, what do you give them? Food.

When thirsty? Water.

Now use the same good common sense, and what would you give them when they are too thin? The best fat-forming food, of course.

Somehow you think of Scott's Emulsion at once.

For a quarter of a century it has been making thin children, plump; weak children, strong; sick children, healthy.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Change of Schedule on Southern Railway.

Effective Sunday, December 4, 1898, trains Nos. 25 and 26, known as the Tallapoosa Accommodation, will not be operated on Sundays, as heretofore. Schedule of this accommodation for weeks days remains unchanged. fri sat sun

SOLDIERS BECOME PUPILS.

Free School Has Been Established at Fort McPherson.

The regular winter session of the post school for soldiers was begun yesterday. Corporals Wacker and Wagener have been appointed instructors and when they called for volunteers to attend school seventy-five soldiers responded. Mr. Joe Partello, son of Captain Partello, now serving with the Fifth infantry at Santiago, volunteered his services as assistant instructor, and was accepted.

These schools are conducted every winter at all army posts in the United States. Soldiers are not compelled to attend, but if they volunteer they are required to attend to their school duties as diligently as to those pertaining to their military education.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, manager. Wall paper, window shades and room molding. Handsome line new paper. 40 Marietta st. 'Phone 77.

Misses Jeter and Tupper—Art Studio.

Portrait, Landscape and Decorative work. Instruction in Drawing and Painting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lowndes building, 104 North Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

It Is Tranquilizing.

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy is a tranquilizing after dinner drink. If you over eat, a dose will relieve you within five minutes.

Blank Books.

A full and complete stock at **John M. Miller Co.**, 39 Marietta street.

NEW OFFICERS WERE ELECTED.

Barnes Lodge, Odd Fellows, Chose New Officers Last Night.

Officers to serve during the ensuing six months were elected last night by members of Barnes lodge, No. 55, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The following officers were selected: Vassar Wooley, N. G.; Edmund Scott, V. G; Thomas J. Buchanan, secretary, and A. L. Holbrook, treasurer.

After the election a collation was served. A number of guests were present and the evening was passed in a thoroughly enjoyable manner.

Barges and Crew Lost.

New York, December 2.—Coal barges Helicon, Quinnebaug and Corsica, it has just been learned, were lost during the recent storm with ten of the twelve men who composed crews of four each.

NEWS OF THE DAY AT FORT M'PHERSON

Five trained nurses who have been stationed at Fort McPherson for several months have been ordered to report to Major John L. Phillips, surgeon in charge of the hospital at Greenville, S. C., and they will go there at once. This action was taken by the medical department because the number of patients at Fort McPherson has been greatly reduced and there is now no urgent need for a large number of trained nurses at this point.

It is thought that as soon as the new hospital buildings have been completed, Fort McPherson will be made the largest governmental hospital in this section of the country and it is probable that patients from Cuba, Porto Rico and neighboring places will be brought here for treatment.

The trained nurses ordered to Greenville are Misses Caroline Lee Danford, Margaret Hay South, Caroline Collier, Rose Ann Tweed and Jesse Leone Rees. Miss Danford will be made chief nurse of the Greenville hospital as soon as she reports there with her assistants. The young ladies have done excellent service during their connection with the Fort McPherson hospital.

The new hospital buildings are nearing completion and four could be made ready for use within a few days in case of necessity. The recent rains have greatly delayed the work. The buildings are intended to accommodate forty patients, but fifty could be made comfortable in them should the hospital become crowded.

All water connections and drainage systems for the new buildings have been completed, but the water main has not as yet been tapped. This will be done after everything else is in readiness.

Three physicians left the post yesterday for their homes, having resigned from the service. Dr. J. C. Ross went to Indianapolis, Dr. Edward Patterson to Washington and Dr. James H. McCall to Huntington, Tenn.

Stewart Walter S. Haines will return this morning from Washington, where he placed a member of the hospital corps in the government asylum for the insane. After performing this duty Stewart Haines went to Baltimore, Philadelphia and several other northern cities.

Acting Stewart Earl F. Green, Joe Partello, Stephen G. Turner and John Jungles, have planned a trip to Okefenoke swamp. They are already preparing their fishing tackle and expect to have a thoroughly enjoyable outing. They will leave on the day following the next pay day at the post.

Alexander A. Erwin, civilian clerk at the post hospital under Major Blair D. Taylor, is ill at his home with measles contracted at the post. His condition yesterday was reported as improved.

The wood purchased by Colonel Gardener for use by the soldiers who were to have been encamped near Grant park, has been hauled to the post. There are more than 100 cords of this wood and the soldiers have been busy storing it away.

Major Wallace Neff, United States volunteers, took a short walk in the post yesterday for the first time since his illness. Major Neff was attacked by peritonitis and during the latter part of October an operation was performed. He was very ill for a time and his friends feared he would not recover.

Negro Murderer Hanged.

Helena, Ark., December 2.—Charles Munn, a negro, was hanged here today. He was convicted of the murder of Frank Dubarry, a white farmer. On October 8th Dubarry was murdered, his brains being beaten out with a club. After robbing the house Munn saturated Dubarry's clothing with oil and set them on fire. The house was destroyed and the body consumed in the flames.

DEWEY'S Great book free, sells $2.50. Tells how to Cure Disease without Medicine; the curative power of pure water and how to secure it. Address Sanitary Still Co., 70 S. Forsyth, Atlanta, Ga.

Sheriff Sale for December, 1898.

Will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in December, 1898, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, in land lot No.) of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, more particularly described as commencing at a point on the north side of Merritts avenue 50 feet east of Calnoun street (now Piedmont avenue), running thence north 100 feet, thence east 50 feet, thence south 100 feet to Merritts avenue and thence west along north side of Merritts avenue 50 feet to beginning point, being same property conveyed to said Reuben Echols by John Neal by deed recorded in deed book YY, page 516, in clerk's office, Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Reuben Echols to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of G. T. Bradley vs. said Reuben Echols. A deed having been filed and recorded in clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale as required by law.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: Lying and being in the city of Atlanta and being part of land lot No. 5 as per plat made May 27, 1890, by Parker N. Black for H. T. Trowbridge and recorded in book F, page 762½, in the clerk's office of Fulton county, Georgia, located as follows: Commencing on the west side of Corley alley at a point 406 feet north of Houston street and running north along the west side of Corley alley 26 feet, more or less, thence west 107 feet, more or less, thence south 26 feet, more or less, thence east to the beginning point, being part of the Oatman block in land lot No. 19, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia; also all of that other tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. 20, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing on the north side of Woodward avenue (formerly Chatham street) at a point 189 feet west of Cameron street, and running thence east along the north side of Woodward avenue 27 feet, more or less, thence north 85 feet, more or less, thence west 27 feet, more or less, thence south 85 feet, more or less, to the beginning point, being parts of lots 24 and 26 of block D of the subdivision of Pendleton, McDowell and Elmore as per plat of Krouse & Welch, April 24, 1888, and known as No. —— Woodward avenue. Levied on as the property of W. E. Dunn to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of the Mutual Aid, Loan and Investment Company vs. said W. E. Dunn.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described parcel of land, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land in land lot No. 175, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing three and one-half acres, bounded on the north by land of W. H. Chase, on the east by land of Mrs. H. M. Kemme, on the south by land of Mrs. Kemme, on the west by land of F. M. Chase, the same being tract conveyed by Amos Tippins to W. H. Chase, in February, 1891, and afterwards conveyed by W. H. Chase to Annie Price. Levied on as the property of Annie Price to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company, J. M. High, transferree, vs. said Annie Price.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A part of city lot No. 133 and being part of lot No. 51, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the east side of North Butler street 78 feet south from the southeast corner of North Butler and Houston street, thence south along the east side of North Butler street 53 feet, thence east 101 feet, thence north 53 feet, thence west 101 feet to the point of beginning, being house and lot No. 189, on the east side of Butler street, in the city of Atlanta. Levied on as the property of M. A. Fain to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Mechanics' Loan and Building Association vs. said M. A. Fain. A deed having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale, as required by law.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, city lot No. 229: Beginning at the corner of South Pryor street and Jones, now Woodward avenue, on the west side of Pryor street, and running north along Pryor street 53 feet, thence west 100 feet, thence south 53 feet, thence east along Woodward avenue 100 feet to the beginning point, with the privilege of a 10 foot alley, being part of city lot No. 113 of Block 29, of land lot 76, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, being the same property conveyed by said Jessie L. Cooley to C. A. Francisco by deed dated December 15, 1896, recorded in book 117, page 813. A deed having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale, as required by law. Levied on as the property of Jessie L. Cooley to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of John J. Herrington vs. said Jessie L. Cooley.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia, in land lot 54 of the 14th district of Fulton county and more particular described as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Capitol avenue and Little street, running thence south along the east side of Capitol avenue 64 feet, thence east parallel with Little street 150 feet, more or less, thence north parallel with Capitol avenue 64 feet to Little street, thence west along the south side of Little street 150 feet to beginning point, a deed having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale as required by law. Levied on as the property of W. H. Fickling to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of J. D. Tyler and C. L. Reed vs. said W. H. Fickling.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: That lot of land in Fulton county, Georgia, being a portion of land lot 79 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the north side of Merritts avenue (sometimes called Dairy street) 67½ feet, more or less, east of the northeast corner of said Merritts avenue and Orme street and running thence east 42½ feet, more or less, thence north 45 feet, more or less, thence west 42½ feet, more or less, thence south 45 feet, more or less, to beginning point, being the property whereon Jerry Moore now lives. Levied on as the property of Jerry Moore to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of J. H. Bullock vs. said Jerry Moore.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract of land, part of city block 167, in land lot 78, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, froning 75 feet on the east side of Luckie street and running back same width as front 140 feet, on which is located a house known as No. 237 Luckie street. Levied on as the property of Mrs. E. E. Moore to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of A. J. Johnson & Co. vs. said Mrs. E. E. Moore, maker, and John M. Moore Company, indorser.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and being part of land lot No. 47 and known as lots Nos. 1, 3, 5 and part of 7 of a subdivision of the Leyden property in said land lot, as per plat in F3, page 706, more particularly described as commencing on the northeast corner of Forrest avenue and Hilliard street, and running thence east on Forrest avenue 100 feet; thence north 155 feet, more or less; thence west 100 feet to Hilliard street; thence south on the east side of Hilliard street 155 feet, more or less, to beginning point, the same being the property described in fi. fa., a deed having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office for the purpose of levy and sale as required by law. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Kate McGrath to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of W. F. Dykes vs. said Mrs. Kate McGrath.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: Known as No. 396 Auburn avenue, Atlanta, Ga., fronting thirty-three and one-third (33 1-3) feet on the north side of Auburn avenue and extending back north, same width as front, one hundred and six (106) feet, lying eighty-three and one-third (83 1-3) feet east of Howell street, in land lot No. forty-six (46) of the fourteenth (14th) district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Fitzhugh Knox (a deed of re-conveyance from Samuel Barnett, administrator of George S. Lacy, deceased, to the said Fitzhugh Knox having been filed and recorded), to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Samuel Barnett, administrator of George S. Lacy vs. said Fitzhugh Knox.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, fronting 90 feet on Solomon street, between Fraser and Reid streets, and running back 100 feet to lots Nos. 20 and 22 of block A of the subdivision of Frazier Hill property owned by Solomon and being lots 19 and 21 of said block and subdivision in land lot No. 53 of the 14th district of said county. Levied on as the property of G. H. Holliday to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Fulton Building and Loan Association vs. said G. H. Holliday.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, in land lot No. 45, commencing at a point on the west side of Jackson, formerly Antoinette street 226 feet and nine 9 inches, more or less, north of Decatur street, extending thence north along the west side of Jackson street 22 feet, more or less to property known as the Henry Smith property, thence west of uniform width with front 126 feet, more or less, and known in the present number of the streets of Atlanta as No. 83 Jackson street. Levied on as the property of Mary C. Shell to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from J. P. court 1026 district, G. M., in favor of Exchange bank vs. said Mary C. Shell, maker, and Drewy Tye, Sr., indorser. Levy made by W. R. Lipscomb, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: The one-half undivided interest in and to city lot No. 11, and part of No. 12, in block No. 4, of the sub-division of Edward Parsons's property, as shown by Cooper's map of city of Atlanta, said lot fronting on Tatnall street 57 feet and running back 134 feet on the upper side near Maple street, thence 32 7-12 feet, forming the rear boundary, thence 99 feet to said Tatnall street to the beginning of the front line of said lot, the said lot being bounded on the southwest by Tatnall street, on the west by lot of Leonard James, on the north by J. S. Lamar and Gus Barnes, and on east by Mr. Turnipseed, being same property conveyed by H. James to J. J. Hoffman and F. E. Cummings by deed of May 11, 1891, and recorded in book ——, page —— May 16, 1891; also house and lot known by street Nos. 173 and 175, situated on corner of Peters and Leonard streets between Jeanette and Fair streets, fronting Peters street 50 feet and running back 130 feet in land lot 84 of 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, same being city lots in city of Atlanta; also house and lot known according to street Nos. as 104 in the city of Atlanta, situated on the west side of Fair street, between Peters and Walker streets, fronting 50 feet on Fair street, and running back same width 117 feet, adjoining Stewart; also city lot and house in the city of Atlanta, on Bradley street, known as No. 103 Bradley street, on northeast corner of Fair and Bradley streets, being 50 feet by 100 feet in 14th district Fulton county, Georgia, being part of land lot 84 in Fulton county; also a vacant lot in the city of Atlanta situated on west side of Fair street between Peters and Walker streets in land lot 84 in 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, being 50 by 117 feet, adjoining Stewart. All of the above property levied on as the property of J. J. Hoffman to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of W. H. Bishop, E. Brant, G. Carlon, trustees of Tailors' Union No. 5 vs. said J. J. Hoffman, H. Blein, Theodore Fechter and O. L. Stamps.

Also, at the same time and place, the following eight (8) distinct tracts or parcels of land, described as follows: Five residence lots with buildings thereon, lying in a body in Atlanta, Ga., commencing at the northwest corner of Neal and Conley streets and running thence west along north side of Neal street two hundred (200) feet; thence north one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence east two hundred (200) feet to Conley street; thence south along west side of Conley street one hundred and fifty (150) feet to beginning, being lots forty-four (44), forty-six (46), forty-eight (48), fifty (50) and fifty-two (52) of the Jett property, in land lot No. 111 of the 14th district Fulton county, Georgia.

2. Two residence lots, with buildings thereon, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, described as follows: First, fronting forty-five (45) feet on north side Neal street, and running back north same width, one hundred (100) feet along east side Norrell street; second, beginning one hundred (100) feet north of Neal street and running north along east side Norrell street fifty (50) feet, and back east same width ninety (90) feet, both in land lot No. 111, and parts of lots No. 52 and No. 54, all being in 14th district Fulton county, Georgia.

3rd. One residence lot and buildings thereon, in Atlanta, Ga., consisting of lot No. eight (8) of the Seago and Wallace property, in land lot No. Eighty-one (81) of the fourteenth (14th) district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting fifty-seven (57) feet on west side of Tumlin street and extending back west one hundred and two (102) feet along south line along lot No. 7 and one hundred (100) feet on north line along No. 9, being three hundred and sixty-six (366) feet north of Wallace street.

4th. Three residence lots and buildings thereon, known as lots numbers thirty-seven (37), thirty-nine (39) and forty-one (41) of the Currier and Malone property, lying in a body and fronting one hundred and twenty (120) feet on south side Jett, or Cornelia, street and back south one hundred and fifty (150) feet along east side of Conley street, being part of land lot No. one hundred and eleven of the fourteenth (14th) district, Fulton county, Georgia.

5th. One residence lot and buildings thereon, in Bellwood, Atlanta, Ga., being lot No. four (4) of the Davis property in land lot No. 112 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, beginning one hundred (100) feet north from Mayson and Turner's Ferry street on the east side of Jackson street, and running thence north forty (40) feet, and back east, same width, one hundred and twenty (120) feet.

6th. One residence lot, with buildings thereon, in Bellwood, Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at a point on the east side of Jackson street one hundred and forty (140) feet, more or less, north from Mayson and Turner's Ferry street, and running thence north forty (40) feet, more or less, and back east, same width, one hundred and twenty (120) feet, being lot No. five (5) of the Davis property and being part of land lot No. 112 in 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia.

7th. One residence lot, and buildings thereon, in Bellwood, Atlanta, Georgia, being lot No. six (6) of the Davis property, and a part of land lot No. 112 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, beginning one hundred and eighty (180) feet, more or less, north from the northeast corner of Mayson and Turner's Ferry street, and running thence north along east side of Jackson street forty (40) feet, and back east, same width, one hundred and twenty (120) feet.

8th. One residence lot and buildings thereon, in Bellwood, Atlanta, Ga., being lot No. 7 of the Davis property, in land lot No. 112, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, beginning two hundred and twenty (220) feet, more or less, north from Mayson and Turner's ferry street, on east side of Jackson street, and running thence north 40 feet, and back east, same width, 120 feet.

Levied on as the property of James Woodward and Charles A. Cook to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Georgia Loan and Trust Company vs. said James Woodward and Charles A. Cook.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain house and lot on the southwest corner of Biggers and Elmore streets, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., fronting 35 feet on Biggers street and extending back on Elmore street same width as front 60 feet, known as 67 Biggers street, and being part of land lot 45, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Levied on as the property of Mrs. W. A. Bonnell (which property is held under deed to W. A. Bonnell, agent for Mrs. S. A. Bonnell; see deed book F3, page 198, clerk's office, Fulton superior court) to satisfy a fi fa. issued from J. P. court 1026th district, G. M., in favor of Silas Bosch vs. said Mrs. W. A. Bonnell.

November 11, 1898.
JOHN W. NELMS, Sheriff.
nov 12, 19, 26, dec 3.

WILL BE SOLD before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta on the first Tuesday in January, 1899, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: The same being seized and held under and by virtue of fi. fas. issued by myself as tax collector of Fulton county, as the property of unknown owner.

All that tract or parcel of land in land lot 82 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 150 feet on the western side of Marietta street and running back westerly to the right of way of the Western and Atlantic railroad, being lots 12, 13, 14, D, E, 15 and 16 of the plot and sub-division by W. B. Bass, civil engineer, for auction sale of Wallace & Fowler, real estate agents, on June 8, 1870, and bounded on the southeast by the property of Ellsworth and Starke (the north line of which is the original north line of the Sowers property) and on the northwest by lot 11 of said plat conveyed by T. L. Wells to L. Schofield on December 12, 1870. Sold for state and county taxes for the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897. Sold as property of unknown owner to satisfy a tax fi. fa. issued by the state and county against said lots for their state and county taxes for years above named.

A. P. STEWART,
Tax Collector and Ex-Officio Sheriff.
oct8-13t sat

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Pursuant to a power of sale contained in a deed made to me by the South Kirkwood Land Company to secure a loan to said company, I will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder before the courthouse door in said county on the first Tuesday in December, 1898, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. the following described property: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, state and county aforesaid, and being in land lot 52, 14th district of said county, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on the east side of Capitol avenue 50 feet north of Fair street, running thence north along Capitol avenue 50 feet to an alley, thence east along said alley parallel with Fair street 96 feet to an alley, thence south along the west side of said alley 50 feet, thence west 96 feet to Capitol avenue, the place of beginning, being the north half of city lot No. 99. Terms cash.

BERTRAM MAIER.
DAVID EICHBERG, Attorney.
nov 5-12-19-26 sat

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The building committee for the auditorium at Charleston, S. C., invite sealed proposals for the erection and completion of the same, agreeable to the plans and specifications prepared by Architect Frank P. Milburn, of Charlotte, N. C. Plans will be on file on and after December 12, 1898, at the office of the city surveyor, Charleston, S. C., and at the architect's office. Bids will be received at the office of the city surveyor until 1 o'clock, p. m., on December 23, 1898.

Contractors will file with their bids a certified check for five hundred dollars ($500) made payable to Samuel Lapham, chairman, as evidence; if their bid is accepted they will enter into a contract and give an acceptable bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) for the faithful performance of the contract. Each contractor will state in his bid the time for the completion of the building. The committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

SAM'L LAPHAM,
Chairman Auditorium Committee of Council.
Charleston, S. C., November 26, 1898.
nov 26-3t sat

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate and Renting Agent

14 Wall Street, Kimball House

On Tuesday, December 6, I will sell before the courthouse door, 2 lots 50x103, on Gate City and McDaniel streets. There are two houses on the McDaniel street lot and one good house on Gate City lot. This property is on the car line, is convenient to shops and will always pay well.

I will also sell a twenty-five-acre farm, close to Greensferry road and between it and the Simpson street extension.

At private sale I offer you the best bargain in Atlanta. A $7,500 house and lot close in on Auburn avenue for $4,750. Large lot. THIS IS A MONEY MAKER FOR YOU. Come in and let me show you this place.
G. W. ADAIR.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

FOR RENT.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, all fitted for financial institution, good vault. Rent reasonable to right party.
No. 30 S. Pryor st., five floors and warehouse, cheap.
No. 124 Peachtree street, corner store, cheap.
No. 51 Magnolia st., wood and coal yard, railroad front, $35.
No. 281 Fulton street, store and dwelling, $12.50.
A few offices left in the Fitten building, over Tyner's drug store; heat, light and elevator. The best location and cheapest rent in the city.
Large hall, third floor, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, cheap.
Offices in Emery-Steiner block, on N. Broad st., near bridge.
No. 86 N. Forsyth st., 15 rooms, $50.
No. 43 Washington st., 5 rooms, $18.
No. 109 E. Georgia ave., 6 rooms, $20.
Beautifully furnished home in Edgewood, on Moreland ave., convenient to two car lines; 9 rooms, water, furnace, stable, $35.
No. 138 Pulliam street, 9 rooms, $27.50.
No. 61 Currier st., 8 rooms, $30.
Money to loan. No delay.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

Office 509 Temple Court.

Cor. E. Alabama and S. Pryor Sts.
Telephone 332.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate, Loan, Renting and Insurance Agents.

$2,200—Forrest avenue lot, 2½ blocks from Peachtree. A fine bargain.
$1,100—Capitol avenue lot, 50x200; east front; must go.
$700—5-room cottage on Pond street, ¾ mile from center of city; renting for $8.50 now.
$1,400—Nice cottage on lot 50x135 on Decatur street; desirable for store lot; renting for $12 now; a good investment.
$18,000—One of the prettiest places on Peachtree; corner lot and best part of street; cheap.
$1,200—Elegant manufacturing site; corner lot, in two blocks of depot; 100x184, fronting Georgia R. R., worth twice the money.
Some cheap farms for sale.
Money to loan on Atlanta property, 5 to 8 per cent.
Office 12 E. Alabama St. Phone 363.

Sam'l W. Goode, Agent

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

29 CHOICE LOTS

—AND—

$7,500 BRICK RESIDENCE

Washington, Crew and Capitol Ave.

The DeGraffenreid Property

—AT AUCTION—

TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 2:30 P. M

ON THE PREMISES.

Plats now ready. Call and get one with full description of these choice lots and the lovely home. They are accessible by FOUR ELECTRIC LINES, all elevated, of good shape and size and well drained; neighborhood first class. Terms most liberal. One-fourth CASH, balance in FOUR EQUAL semi-annual payments with 6 per cent interest. TITLES PERFECT. Attend the sale whether buyer or not. Ladies specially invited.

SAM'L W. GOODE, Agent,
9½ Peachtree Street.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

L. D. TEACKLE QUINBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
532-540 Equitable. Phone 1227. Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell.
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS.
Offices [illegible] Lowe building.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON,
Attorney at Law, Macon, Ga.
Careful attention to business of nonresidents. Long experience in state and federal courts.

CONETTE.

The best game for the amusement of young or old. For sale at book stores.